

Periodical

TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC LIBRARY  
JAN 24 1924  
DETROIT.

# *The* AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

The Rifle 1885, Shooting & Fishing 1888, Arms & the Man 1906

VOLUME LXXI



NUMBER 16

*JANUARY 15, 1924*

**Mug, Trophy, and Pot Hunters**

By Capt. Chas. Askins

**Damaged Goods**

By F. C. Ness

**The Perfect .22 Pistol**

By Henry Walter Fry

**Rifle Cleaning Rods**

By Paul Walter

**Selling Rifle Shooting**

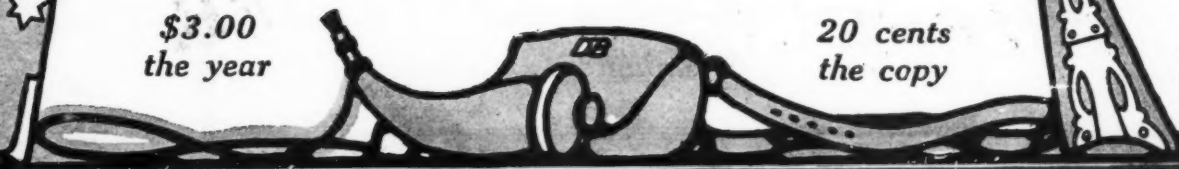
By C. B. Lister

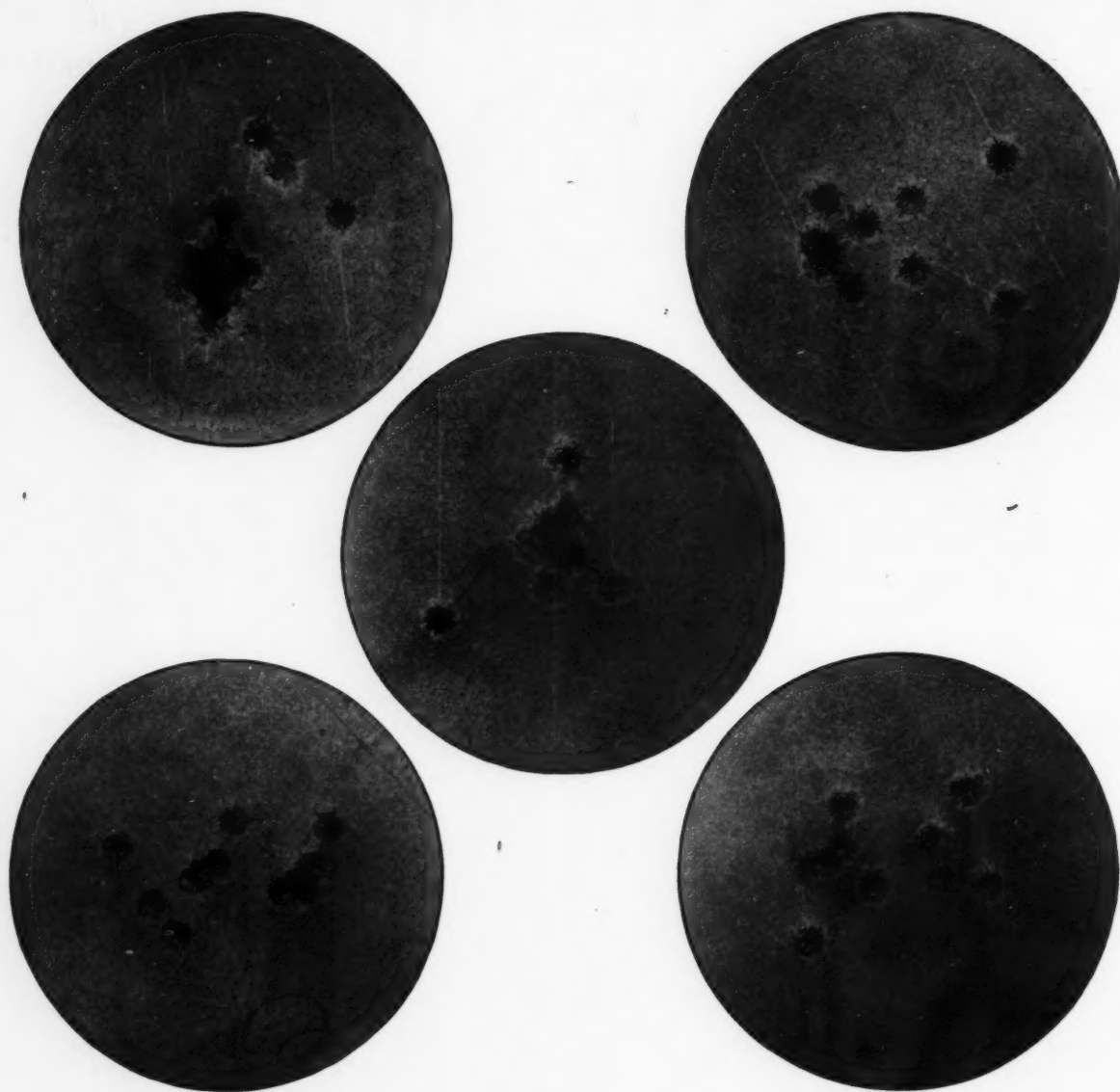
**A Question of Shape**

By Capt. E. C. Crossman

**\$3.00**  
the year

**20 cents**  
the copy





## *Wonderful Groups!*

These are a few of the splendid 300-yard groups made with HiVel at the ammunition try-out at Aberdeen, Maryland.

Four inch circles, the size of the inner or 10-ring of the International target, were drawn around each group so that you will obtain a perfectly clear idea from the reduced photographs of the actual accuracy obtained.

HiVel, in the 1924 International Ammunition, has helped to make a 10-shot possible score on the International target almost entirely a matter of holding and coaching.

# **HERCULES POWDER CO.**

*Wilmington, Delaware*



VOL.

C  
M  
n  
t  
R  
M  
C  
M  
n  
M  
A



# The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

The Publication of the National Rifle Association of America

Vol. LXXI, No.16

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 15, 1924

\$3.00 a Year. 20 Cents a Copy

## Mug Hunters, Pot Hunters, and Trophy Hunters

By Capt. Chas. Askins

**Y**EARS ago when I used to shoot with the Central Sharpshooter's Association of St. Louis, one of the staunch club members, (I believe it was Kephart) told me that one handicap every shooting club had to contend with was the Mug Hunter. This man might belong to the club or he might not. Invariably he was a good shot, and usually an expert of the highest skill. If a club member he came out only when prizes were hung up, and he was rarely content with anything less than first prize. Having means, as a rule, all re-entry matches were won by him. He considered the weekly shoots or the monthly shoot, where the entry money was low and the prize money inconsiderable as beneath his notice. He took no interest in club administration or in club affairs; he never brought in a new club member or consented to coach a struggling tyro; perhaps he cared nothing about his actual money winnings but his name must head the list of winners, and the sporting papers must be told all about what he had done. When tournaments were held, our mug hunters assembled from the East and from the West, while the old stand-by, who supported the club and shot rain or shine, in season and out, stood by and learned what he could. Of course the rank and file put up the money that the mug hunter won or he paid for the mugs. Kephart says that the mug hunters were a great handicap to any club, and that he killed many.

By pot hunters I don't mean the common kind that would as soon shoot a bird on the ground as on the water. Usually my pot hunter shot fairly enough, and he invariably considered himself a good sportsman. Very often he was a good shot, ambitious, a hard worker, highly desirous of impressing his skill upon his companion of the day, and perhaps, secretly, very keen about keeping on good terms with himself. He must prove to others that he was a capital performer, and a clever way of doing that was to take the conceit out of the other fellow. Even if shooting alone he must make big bags, and anything less would make him quite unhappy. He was a trying man to shoot with when the competition ran pretty evenly, and two like him never could shoot together more than one day.

I remember two friends who came down to see me once on a time for a quail shoot. One of them was a very moderately good shot who enjoyed an outing hugely whether he killed much or little. He was an old fellow, who plodded about and

sat under a hickory tree to watch the squirrels play, when he got tired. He could tell you at the end of the day how many squirrels he had seen, how many rabbits, how many birds of this species and that. He killed six quail the first day of the season and came in perfectly happy with it all.

The other man was younger and a much better shot. He started earlier and he quit later, walking fast and far, eating his lunch from his pocket as he went along. The bag limit on quail at that time was twenty-five birds, and he told me confidently that morning that he intended to reach the limit. He came in that night very glum, and moody. He had twenty-one quail, but had failed to reach the limit. Nothing could make amends. His dog had not behaved very well, his shells were not so good as they should have been, he had shot too close to someone's house, and the man had yelled at him and made him nervous, his shooting had not been satisfactory, and his day had been a failure. Tomorrow he must do better, if I could send him to fresh grounds where the birds were more plentiful—perhaps then he could kill enough to make fifty quail for the two days. He had but five days and he had expected to bag the limit each day. If he could have his breakfast before daylight and I could call for him that night at dusk, some six miles away, with a rig, he believed that he might make it. It was all done, but he merely killed his limit that next day and was discontented. I never knew him to be quite satisfied with his shooting, and when I went with him used to take a twenty-eight bore full choked gun myself, so that I could not kill so many birds as to hurt his self respect. I never knew this man to shoot a bird on the ground, but if a quail took to a tree he killed it, under the plea that the bird had forfeited its life by so doing. Was he a game hog? I don't know.

I went out duck shooting the other day with a cracking good shot. He invited me, and it was his duck ground, his blind and his live decoys. We both shot from one blind and he took the side where the birds would come in. It being his outfit, he gave the word when to shoot. When birds occasionally came in on my side, he whispered not to shoot, to wait until they set their wings; when they came within range on his side he shot under the plea that he could see they did not mean to come closer. He said "shoot" just as he pulled trigger and I caught flaring birds. A big flock came down from my side, passing over the decoys about fifty feet high, and he whispered

"wait"; they circled and came back on his side and when the birds came back he arose and fired into them, blocking me by getting between me and the birds. He got three and I didn't get any. A single mallard came in on my side, low, being hidden by the bushes. I got up to shoot and he took the bird over my shoulder, saying, "beat you to it that time, old boy." I don't know whether this friend of mine was a game hog or not; he didn't care anything about the birds and wouldn't have minded giving me the whole bag but I am not going to shoot from the same blind with him again.

I have in mind a little story of a moose hunt, which the hunter himself wrote. He had been planning this hunt for many a day, perhaps a year. Guns and ammunition, boots and shoes, clothing and sleeping bag—everything was complete. He employed a first-class guide, and sent him to the grounds to have everything prepared. The whole campaign was as well thought out as a plan of battle, and he told about every separate step in this story of the hunt.

Our hunter reached his destination after a long journey extending from one of the Southern States into Canada, getting in at daylight in the morning. He found his guide awaiting him at the depot, with wagon, team and driver. They had twenty-six miles to drive and got away as soon as the baggage could be loaded. They had to drive slowly, for they were going into the wilderness, but the ground was dry and they made fairly good progress, getting to the cabin at three in the afternoon.

According to the guide, he had discovered a real hunter's paradise. Moose were coming down within hearing of the cabin every night. Black bear were in evidence, and glimpses had been caught of two. Deer were too plentiful to be considered, and they saw three along the road. Wolves could be heard sometimes, bobcats prowled around the cabin every night, and all kinds of small fur-bearing animals. The wild geese clamored morning and evening as they left the lake or went back to roost, and of course there were ducks. The partridges were a nuisance, for they kept flying up in front of a man, and were liable to give him away when stalking, and down in the swamp were mighty flocks of spruce grouse. You couldn't go through that woods a half mile without seeing something, and maybe all kinds of game. An hour spent at night in the open would bring a man such sounds of wild things as civilized human beings rarely heard,—the splash in the lake which might be an otter diving, the whistle of a buck, the swish of heavy wings overhead, the sharp crack of brush which might be a bear, and the wild call of the cow moose to her mate.

Of all these, our hunter was interested only in the moose; he wanted a moose head to fill out his collection of trophies—all of which had fallen to his own gun. In order to be sure of getting that moose, a good head and nothing else, he had planned to remain in the bush a month. The cabin had been supplied for that length of time, with a fine cook sent in to take charge. The guide had been paid for six weeks of service, two weeks of preliminary work and a month after the hunter

got there. They reached the cabin at three o'clock, as stated, ate a meal that was ready for them, and the guide suggested that they take a walk to the border of the lake, a half mile distant, where they might possibly get a glimpse of moose, or at least see signs of the big beasts. The hunter took his rifle, not really expecting a shot but on the off-chance.

Luck was with them. Standing in shallow water, all unsuspecting, within fifty yards, stood a moose with a good head. Our hunter killed him with a single shot. The fifty-inch head was cut off, and the guide started to carry it back to the cabin.

A sudden thought struck the hunter. His mission was ended; he had his trophy. The wagon was to have returned to town at once, but perhaps, after the fashion of teamsters who are rarely in a hurry, the man hadn't left for home. With a word to the guide to hurry along with the head, our hunter broke into a trot for the cabin. The wagon hadn't gone. Hurriedly the luggage was piled in, guide and cook were bidden good-bye, and with his head the hunter got off for the station ere it was fully dark. A night's drive and, luck being with him, the trophy hunter caught the next train down, having killed his moose and gotten off for home.

How do we classify this man? His like is found in Alaska, in British Columbia, all over Canada, in our own Rockies, in Africa. He wouldn't buy a trophy; he wouldn't allow the guide to shoot it; he cares nothing for the animal itself or for the sight of any wild thing. His time is not limited but he limits it, caring nothing for the woods or for the veldt—it all bores him, but he must have his trophy, and if he can get it between trains he is perfectly happy. There are hundreds, if not thousands, like him. What governs them? Pride of conquest; the name of being a great big game hunter; the ability to display to friends the stuffed head of a moose hanging on the wall—who knows? I can only classify him and all like him as TROPHY HUNTERS.

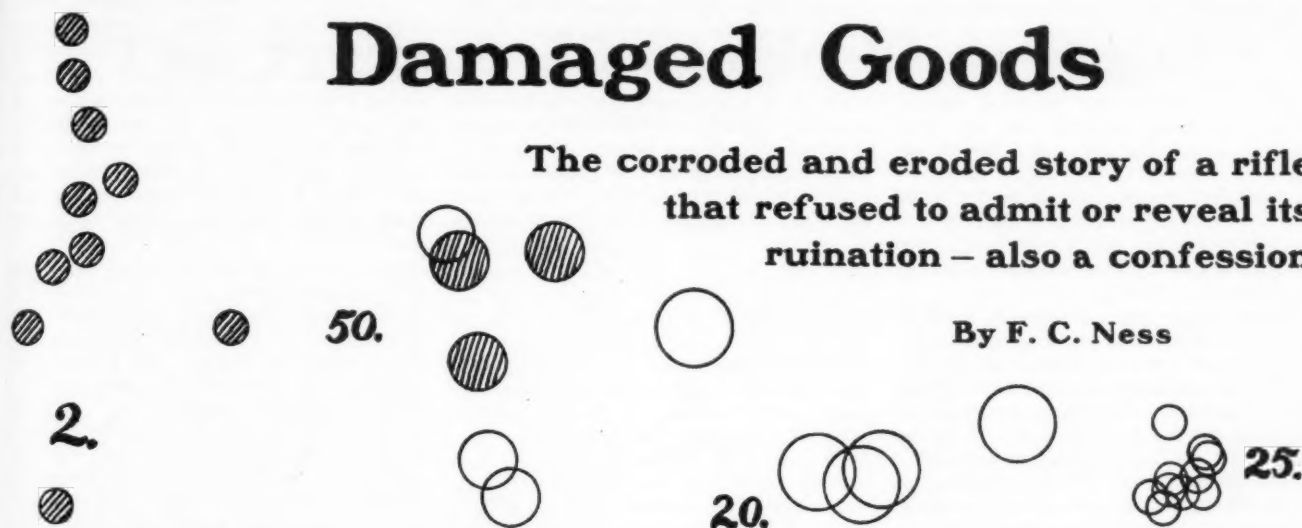
Trophies! The term sickens me. Who the devil cares anything about the sight of hoofs and horns and hides of dead beasts? Who, other than the trophy hunter, would give them house room. Hunting fine beasts merely for their trophies is a fad, a disease, a craze, a crime against noble brutes. When I read a hunting story down to the point where trophies begin to be mentioned, I quit right there. The moose, the black bear, the Indian devil, the red deer, the wild goose, the black duck, the ruffed grouse, the salmon jumping in the river—I'd have been perfectly happy in there for a month or six months, without a gun. I saw a skunk the other day, sitting on a stump, unafraid, saucily cocking his tail at me—I wouldn't give the sight of him or the memory of him for all the dead trophies that ever hung on a wall. Trophy hunters! I don't know them; I don't want to know them; they are not my people. They are not big game hunters nor small game hunters—nothing but trophy hunters. They are not crazy but crazed. Verily, vanity leadeth us far afield; and none so far or so foolishly as the trophy hunter.



# Damaged Goods

The corroded and eroded story of a rifle that refused to admit or reveal its ruination — also a confession

By F. C. Ness



I CAN'T understand your attitude. You say you find it shoots O. K. and like the way it handles, and is just the kind of pistol you are looking for and still wouldn't think of owning it? Sounds pretty inconsistent. But let me give you a tip. If you want a .22 Colt Automatic you'll be foolish to pass this one up at \$25. Why, man! I couldn't lay my hand on a new one today for love or money, and if the miracle happened it would cost you all of fifty smackers."

The gun store proprietor leaned over his show-case eagerly, holding the gun under discussion in his two hands as he addressed me. What he said was true. In my week's try-out I had discovered that the little second-hand automatic possessed excellent handling and shooting qualities. But — and here we come to the reason for this recrudescence of wartime market conditions — the gun was marked, scratched, worn, and the barrel, while it shot well enough, was not in perfect condition as to bore, and I was a little skeptical. I had too long been the victim of magazine writers to accept without a qualm of doubt or misgiving anything short of perfection in the gun line. I was afraid the little .22 would develop rough-spots, eventually leading to pitting. So I shook my head.

A friend who had entered the store with me came to my defense.

"Art," he said, addressing the gun dealer, "you ought to know Ness better than that. He's a regular bug, and you should see how perfect he keeps his guns. If you did you wouldn't try to even give him an arm that looks like this abused little Colt."

This label my friend pasted on me assayed 100 per cent pure, and, at the time, tickled my vanity not a little. Now vain-glory is good stuff in its proper place, but when it becomes so pronounced as to subordinate plain horse-sense, avoid it brother — drop it like a counterfeit coin. You see I had been the victim of my own credulity, and was an easy prey for all this here now propaganda published yearly, monthly, weekly by our experts, au-

thorities and others in the national shooting compendium. Then something happened that opened my eyes, and I became more discerning, learned to do a little judicial gleaning of the tares from among the wheat. You see, even the most highly touted are human, and it is human to err; and I am sure even Whelen sometimes publishes stuff in good faith under his name that, in the light of later knowledge, bothers his conscience. Perhaps the same might be said of Crossman (whom I greatly admire) if he's got one.

And it came to pass that something jarred away the clouds of fear and brightened up my perspective until I could see the truth, and one by one, shed the old superstitions. Like the time we came out on the road with a partridge, three squirrels, and five rabbits, and encountered the sign, "No Hunting Here!" It was the case of another lie nailed. Chauncey Thomas is doing it right along. He finds: he *can* mix, satisfactorily, black and smokeless; he *can* use Schuetzen in his Peacemaker and black powder in modern high-powers with good results; he *can* accomplish this "impossible" and finds that "inadvisable" a good bet. Myself, I find that not only can I load 25 grains bulk of Schuetzen in my .45 S. A. more conveniently and safely than the revolver and pistol powders, but that it shoots fully as accurately and has some advantages not possessed by the other loads. Also that I can break down a Western Super X .12 gauge shell and load its (about) 40 grains of Du Pont No. 93 in 5.5-grain charges (by weight) in my .45 Auto and with a 10-1 Ideal alloy bullet, 452374, can shoot into the Standard American "ten" ring at twenty yards with the combination. Another thing experience has taught me is that I can shoot Hercules nitroglycerine, Du Pont bulk, and Du Pont nitrocellulose dense, smokeless powders in the new barrel of my Peacemaker without cleaning for several months and still retain the Colt polish of the bore. And last of all that the mere fact a rifle barrel is damaged or spoiled doesn't necessarily mean it is ruined. But

there is one thing at which both C. T. and yours truly draw the line — we do not advise the tyro, the beginner, or the lay-man if you please, to venture out among our own whirlpools until he has learned to swim — because all this is utterly unorthodox. Too well we know the dangers that beset the amateur shooter — I, myself, have blown up a perfectly good six-gun with Du Pont's recommended charge of No. 3 powder.

Well, the upshot of the whole confusing jangle that precedes is that I always had looked with horror upon any rifle that did not display a spotless and shiny interior, until — Miller bought a .25-20 Marlin trombone at a farmer auction, traded it for a model '92 Winchester of the same caliber and \$15.00 to boot, and borrowed ten bucks from me and wished the lever action on me "for security" he said. I looked at its factory iron-sights and snorted in disgust. The "front" bent, dented, and shiny-edged; the "rear" in need of de-horning. Then I stuck a reflector in the receiver-well and saw, — pits. They had been poorly camouflaged with vaseline or goose fat. "Alright!" I said, and shoved the thing up into an obscure corner of the attic, where stood a rusted and forgotten Winchester, a relic of 1873. I had not the faintest intention of ever again handling that horribly mutilated .25-20 rifle. From time to time, other members of the household used it, and set it back without cleaning, and forgot it.

Came a bitterly cold blustery day, a successor to colder and still more windy days that had ushered it in over the week. I was bored with ennui and inaction and had to get out on my skis. There is nothing like a seven-mile battle with the elements to clear away the blues, especially if you can tote a rifle for a companion. But the only ammunition available was a box of .25's for that abused rifle up in the attic. I hesitated, gloomily uncertain, and then, remembering we had gotten partly used to substitutes for flour, I went up into the attic and brushed the cobwebs off.



I scratched it with a wire brush and, with a kettle full of hot water, washed out the loose rust. She sure was a sight to sicken the eyes of a gun crank. You know how it is with these large .25-20 primers and the small powder charge, and being neglected that way with nothing to neutralize the acrid action of the potassium chloride. I don't believe there was an unaffected square molecule in the whole bore. I called myself seven kinds of a fool for lugging it along, but it really was a nice handling gun and I had a good imagination, so I could make-believe the rest.

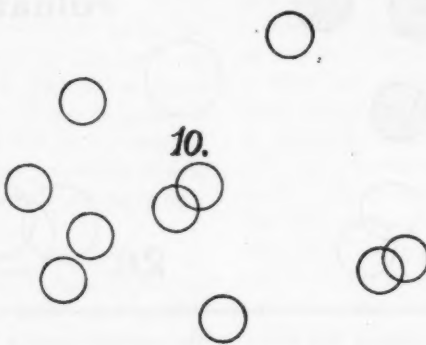
It was perhaps lucky I sighted no game on the trip, but five miles out I stopped at a farm house and tried it on a target at fifty yards, holding the gun against the corner of a woodshed. She made a 4-inch group to the left of the bull, and I moved the rear-sight to the right. But she kept shooting to left and I had to move the "front" to left or shove that hind-sight clean off the right side of the breech. Without warning she began grouping to the right and a little higher, and I had the same trouble all over again, this time on the reverse. I gave up, but my curiosity was aroused. I moved the "front" back over center, and the "rear" as near the middle as I could judge and took one parting shot before starting for home,—this time offhand. And I hit the bull! A low "eight."

On the back trail I pondered the matter. It couldn't be the rifle or she would have scattered more. Looked more like the ammunition, but it had grouped pretty consistently into a 4 or 5 inch. Maybe it was the woodshed. For luck I took a shot at a small clod 85 yards ahead, and busted it. Then one at about 150 yards. It was a nice judge of distance. "Hmmm!" I thought. "Maybe the old thing is whimsical. Probably she'll treat me better from my high-horse." And she did! I'm here to tell you that.

When I reached home I had forgotten my blues and become absorbed with the task of cleaning out that fouled rifle tube. I tried everything I could think of—kerosene, gasoline, Gold Dust, Dutch Cleanser, washing powder, powder solvents, rust removers, ammonia dope, soldering acid, Crystal Cleaner, hair tonic, steel wool, wire brushes, pumice stone, and, in fact, anything short of a valve-grinding compound. I believe I did improve it some, but those pits were too deeply rooted to be obliterated by anything short of rebor-ing to some larger caliber. In addition to the corrosion that extended from hammer to muzzle, the breech-end was eroded up to midway. It is impossible to adequately describe the pitiful state of these grooves, and the lands were but little better. But, near the muzzle they were sharp and clear as to edge where the pits had not cross-cut them. There was no trouble getting the action in shape, and I replaced the factory make-shifts with an Improved "front" (Marbles) and King's No. 10 flat-top sporting rear.

Lying prone on my blanket, I proceeded to lambast an 8-inch pistol bull at 70 yards (seventy) and, after doing a little sight adjusting, I fired a ten-shot string to decide the fate of the rifle. Imagine my surprise to find a

2½-inch group entirely enclosed in the ¾-inch center of the 8 inch bull. Further shooting convinced me it was not a freak string. The nice handling little weapon had won, and I took it on a small-game hunt the following season, getting one rabbit between eye and ear at 50 yards; and one through the shoulders hopping along easy-like at 25 yards; and another at the same range, that stood not upon the order of his going, was caught in the



rear as he disappeared over a rise. I also picked off a squirrel from a high cotton-wood as neatly as could be done with any rifle no matter what its condition.

Beckler, who claimed a Sharpshooter's badge while in Company B, had a 25-35 Winchester in fine condition, and the Waterloo of several Wyoming coyotes. He glanced into my .25-20 and pronounced it worthless. You see he had been prejudiced as had I. To show him how wrong his conclusions were, I challenged him to five shots offhand, and five prone at 175 yds. on the C-5 Target. Result:

		OFFHAND	PRONE	TOTAL
1. Worthless	.25-20	20 x 25	23 x 25	43
2. Perfect	.25-35	17 x 25	22 x 25	39

Before beginning the competition we sighted in on a 200-yard Standard American target at



the same range of course. After getting in the "black," the damaged .25-20 ran five straight. My eight sighting shots running as follows: 4, 7, 7, 9, 8, 10, 9, 10.

At another time Ech and I fought it out with seven shots on the C-5 Target at 150 yds. My friend and neighbor, judging by his interest in my magazines, is a gun crank as well. He has a .25 Remington automatic and knows how to take care of it besides shooting it. Our fourteen-shot salvo ended as follows:

	SITTING	STANDING	TOTAL
1. Damaged .25-20	22x25	6x10	28x35
2. Fine Rem .25 riml's	17x25	10x10	27x35

Nothing remarkable about any of this shooting but it showed that the corroded and eroded .25-20 refused to stay put and still had a sufficient lease on life to hold its own with so-called, superior arms in splendid condition. But, before I cease, I'd admire to tell you about Howe's brand-new .25-20 Winchester carbine.

As soon as he bought it, we went out and stuck up some twenty-yd. S. A. pistol targets at fifty yards. Hitherto I had credited my damaged barrel's remarkable showing to the use of metal-cased bullets. But I ran out of cartridges, and Howe came with only the Winchester lead-bullet ammunition. "Here's where Miss Corrosion shows us up," I said to my battle-scarred shooting iron. I was afraid those lead bullets would be something else again and would catch in the pit holes and lead the barrel to swift inaccuracy. But nothing of the kind happened. With scores of 20 x 30 and 15 x 30 the spoiled gun bested the brand-new carbine of same make, model, and caliber, 14 x 30 and 17 x 30 or by a total of four points. We shot a great many shots at miscellaneous targets, but the "corroded one" refused to become leaded, as I could find no trace of it when I examined the bore. To settle the question, I leaned the gun over a rigid fencepost and fired a five-shot group at fifty yards that could all be touched by a one-inch circle.

The performance of the "ruined" .25-20 exploded a few theories and revised some of my misconceptions about arms and ammunition to the point where I was willing to buy an obsolete .45 revolver through the D. C. M. The rust had roughened the bore making it harder to keep clean but it was not pitted, and I could put five shots on a playing card and ten in row into a four-inch bull's eye at thirty feet with black-powder .45 S & W Schofield cartridges and better than that with Remington-smokeless, Colt ammunition, after I had become accustomed to the handling of the gun. I also ventured to become the owner of a pawn-shop relic of the World War in the form of a .45 Colt Service pistol, sadly mutilated and rusty of interior. I found the latter to be a mere surface oxidation and, after a little simple gunsmithing, I found the automatic capable of 3-inch and 3½-inch groups at 20 yds, offhand, and could stay in the S. A. pistol bull from a knee arm-rest. It is not as good as a .22 pistol for fine short range targets, but I have a great amount of fun with it at long range. Only a week ago I surprised my companions by hitting a 6 x 6-inch rock at 100 estimated yards the first attempt, and by landing three of a magazine full on a larger slab of limestone clear across the valley; fully 150 yards, and probably many farther. At that range it is no trick to keep a narrow stream splashing until your arm tires.

In conclusion, I will say that I decided to adopt the despised .25-20 into my family as the one exception that proves the rule. But in an unfortunate moment of braggadocio I

(Continued on page 14)



# The Perfect .22 Single Shot Pistol

## Second Paper

By Henry Walter Fry

### The Remington Pistol

THE next model of .22 ten-inch, single hand arm which we shall examine is a very different one from that which we have just been considering although like it, it has not been manufactured for some considerable time. With all its defects the .22 Wurfflein is a pistol, genuine and simon pure, having been designed as one from butt to muzzle, but the .22 Remington, on the other hand, is simply a small size rolling block rifle action with a pistol handle and a ten-inch .22 target barrel fitted to it. In fact we might call it a second degree makeshift, as the first barrels fitted to these arms were seven inch ones for a .50 calibre central fire cartridge, excellent for rough and tumble fighting at short range, so that it is not to be wondered at that the attempt to convert them into high-class delicate weapons of precision for super-accurate target shooting at fifty yards, by replacing the short big bore barrel with a

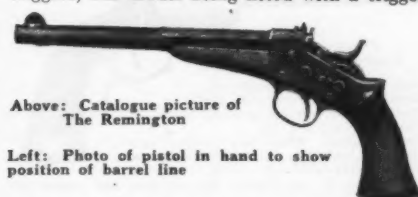
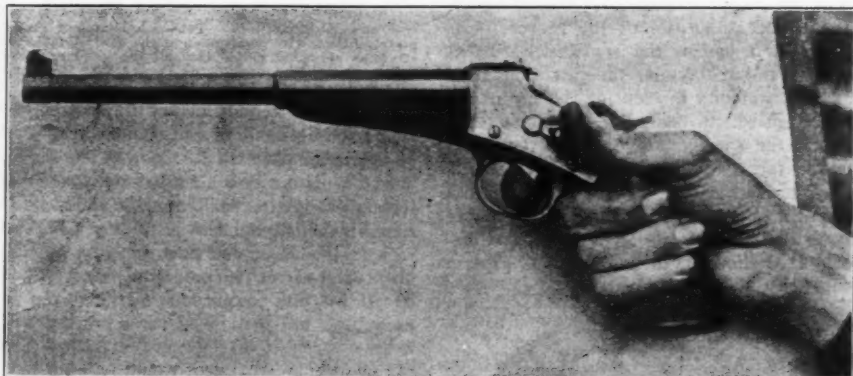
barrel becoming loose through long continued wear, and the bore can be easily examined and cleaned from the breech when the fired shell has been extracted. That, I fear, exhausts the list of the Remington's good qualities, and it certainly possesses some quite notable defects.

To begin with, the barrel, owing to the construction of the lock frame, is perched quite a distance above the shooter's hand, which must result in a certain irregularity of control over the recoil during the firing of a shot, which makes it less consistent in its shooting than that of a pistol which has the centre line of the barrel lower down. The lock, with its heavy rolling breech block and big, clumsy hammer, having been designed for a large caliber, powerful cartridge, is quite unnecessarily solid and substantial for the tiny rim-fire shell, while the flat rifle trigger and feeble extracting action are two more points which militate against its inclusion in the Perfection class. But the feature which must have been the greatest handicap against its general adop-

### The Stevens Group

IT is not merely one pistol, but a group of no less than six different models of single shot .22's, all the product of one factory, that I propose to pass in review, for with one exception all have certain features in common. Like the Wurfflein and the Remington five of these models are no longer manufactured, considerably to the impoverishment of the world of shooting enthusiasts. All six are of the break-open variety, and the five that I have mentioned have push button locking catches operated by the right or left thumb, weak and inefficient extractors, very accurate barrels, small and light lockwork of rather poor material and finish, and handles, which, though rather small, especially in the upper part, are of excellent design, and in most of them the curve into the frame outside the rear of the trigger guard is in the right position for the second finger to give partial support to the weight of the pistol when taking aim. In most of them, too, the barrel line is low down in the hand, which, as my readers will remember, is one of the essential points that I have specified for .22 single shot pistol perfection.

There is not the same uniformity in their triggers, one model being fitted with a trigger



Above: Catalogue picture of The Remington

Left: Photo of pistol in hand to show position of barrel line

long one of small caliber, did not succeed any better than it did.

But for all that there are some excellent points about the .22 Remington, one of the best being the fine, solid grip, fitting into the hand in every part, including the upper part between the thumb and first finger. In this it is in marked contrast with some more modern and supposedly up-to-date models which we shall examine later on. The shape of the lock frame sloping downwards to the rear above the trigger guard, combined with the position and set of the handle, not only brings the first finger easily on to the trigger when held in the firing position, but brings the rear outer curve of the trigger guard and frame into that position behind and below the trigger which allows the frame to be partly supported upon the second finger. In this point also the Remington is much superior to certain later models of other makes. The lock action is simple and strong, there is no possibility, always present in a break-open action, of the

tion by the pistol marksmen of its day, is the excessively heavy barrel. With singular lack of that rare quality of mind which I should call the intuitive perception of the essentials of things, the makers of the .22 Remington, like the maker of the .22 Wurfflein, committed the blunder of having one size barrel only for all calibers up to .44. In this the weight and balance of the ten inch Remington are absolutely perfect, but its weight in .22 calibre, about 2¾ lbs., makes it quite unsuitable for any but those of abnormal strength in the arms and shoulders. This, of course, may be obviated by having sufficient metal turned off the outside of the barrel and cut away from the rolling block and hammer to bring it down to what I should describe as a usable weight in the way that was done to one of these pistols which came under my notice a year or two ago, but even then the other defects that I have mentioned would put the .22 Remington in a place quite a distance from the Perfect .22 Single Shot Pistol.

of an entirely different design from those of the others, so these will be described separately.

The largest and heaviest of the group was the Lord model, so called, not on account of any aristocratic or religious inclinations on the part of its makers, but, according to Mr. A. C. Gould in his book, "Modern American Pistols and Revolvers," from Mr. Thomas Lord, at one time a celebrated pistol shot and the proprietor of a shooting gallery in New York City, and who is likewise described by Mr. Gould as being "of a herculean frame." As he was the constant user of the pistol which was named after him, he needed to have been, as it weighed three lbs. with the 12-inch .22 caliber barrel with which it was sometimes furnished, essentially a strong man's gun. The lock was very smooth and easy working, the trigger broad and rounded with a tolerable curve to it. The grip, evidently designed for a big man's hand, was very long, with a finger spur on the under side of the trigger guard to accommodate the second finger and give additional firmness to the hold, somewhat necessary, as the barrel line is rather a long way

above the shooter's hand. In spite of this and of its weak extractor it was an excellent arm, and it is not very surprising that the late Ira Paine, one of the finest pistol shots who ever lived, chose this as his favorite .22 pistol in spite also of its weight, and used it for his exhibition shoots up to the time of his death. Like the rest of the Stevens group the



Stevens Lord Model

Break-open pattern, with lock-catch operated by right thumb on push button, on left-hand side of frame. Extra long handle, finger spur on trigger guard. Weight about 2 1/2 lbs. Not now manufactured.

Good Points: Large, well-shaped stock, light and easy-working lock, broad, well-curved trigger, convenient locking catch arrangement.

Faults: Undue weight for the average man, poor extracting action, barrel line too far above the shooter's hand.

Lord Model has the merit of independent design as a pistol, and is in no way an adaptation from any other arm.

The next two models, the Conlin and the Gould, were exactly alike except for one minor feature, so nearly similar that I feel almost justified in coining a compound word and calling them near-twins. They were built on similar lines to the Lord Model, but smaller, lighter and handier in every way for the average man, and of just the right weight, namely about 1 3/4 lbs. Their triggers were not good, being too flat and narrow, and their



Stevens Conlin Model

Not now manufactured.

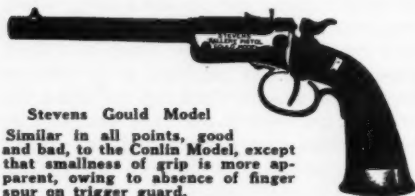
Break-open pattern with right thumb push button locking catch, weight about 1 3/4 lbs. Good Points: Moderate weight, convenient locking catch arrangement, light, easy-working lock, grip at proper angle on frame, barrel line low down on shooter's hand.

Faults: Inefficient extractor, lock of poor material and finish, light and flimsy barrel catch, grip rather small but improved by finger spur on guard, trigger too thin and straight.

grips were a little too thin and small in the upper part, which is perhaps the reason why the makers put the spur for the second finger upon the Conlin Model, called after Mr. James S. Conlin, another shooting gallery proprietor in New York. The Gould Model was named after the late A. C. Gould, a well-known rifle shot, author of shooting books and editor of "Shooting and Fishing," the successor to "The Rifle," and predecessor of "Arms and the Man" and the present "Rifleman's Magazine." The story of the designing of the Gould and Conlin Models is best told in Mr. Gould's own words, taken from his book, "Modern American Pistols and Revolvers."

"The model (Conlin) formerly had the side covered trigger, which was never liked by the writer. . . . I found the Lord Model too heavy for me to hold steadily, the Conlin Model was objected to on account of the side covered trigger; therefore I attempted to alter a pistol to better suit me. I procured a Conlin Model frame. Cutting off the side trig-

ger guard I attached the trigger guard of a Lord Model pistol; and when I had altered the arm to better suit me, I forwarded the same to J. Stevens Arms and Tool Co. This company immediately made a pistol somewhat like it, which was sent for my inspection. The trigger guard to the new pistol had a spur on it, to which I objected, and the guard was altogether too small to suit me. The J. Stevens Arms and Tool Co. asked permission to call the pistol the Gould Model, to which I objected, as it was not like the one I thought I had improved. The trigger guard, with and without the spur, was so much of an improvement over the side covered trigger, however, that the manufacturers abandoned making the original



Stevens Gould Model

Similar in all points, good and bad, to the Conlin Model, except that smallness of grip is more apparent, owing to absence of finger spur on trigger guard.

Conlin Model, and called the one without the spur the Gould Model, and with the spur the Conlin Model."

This little story is interesting in more ways than one. It reveals a praiseworthy readiness, not very often found in arms companies, to adopt the suggestions of an outsider, on the part of the authorities of the Stevens Co., a courtesy in naming the new model after its designer, and at the same time a curious little streak of stupidity in reducing the size of the trigger guard, to suit, as no doubt they thought the smaller size of pistol, overlooking the fact that human fingers, being of a constant average size, require the same size of trigger guard for all size pistols. I regret to say that the officials of the Stevens Company have shown even more serious gaps in



Stevens Diamond Model

No longer manufactured. Extra light weight break-open pattern, with right thumb push button locking catch and side-covered trigger. Weight with 6-inch barrel, 9 ounces, with 10-inch barrel, 11 ounces.

Good Points: Extra light weight allows of its being carried with comfort in ordinary coat pocket, convenient locking catch, light lock work, barrel low down in shooter's hand, guardless trigger can be used with thickly gloved hand.

Faults: Inefficient extractor, light and flimsy barrel catch, lock of poor material and finish, ridiculously small grip.

their intelligence than this, as I shall show later.

The Gould and Conlin models had another point of superiority over the Lord model in that their barrel lines were closer down to the hand when grasped in the firing position.

The next model in the group of five which have disappeared from the open market is, I believe, the oldest of them all and one which stands in a class quite by itself, that of the extra light weight single shot pistol, so light that it could be carried in an inside pocket of

an ordinary jacket without the weight being felt in any way, and yet very accurate in its shooting and with all the power furnished by the .22 long-rifle cartridge. It was first made a great many years ago, I believe fifty or sixty, chambered for the .22 short and with six inch barrel, it was furnished with a ten inch barrel and chambered for the .22 long-rifle cartridge upon the appearance of that celebrated brand of ammunition. Barrel, frame, lockwork and handle are made as small and light as was consistent with safety and efficiency, indeed the locking catch was made smaller, as after a not very long period of wear it would often work quite loose and frequently allow the pistol to break open at the firing of every shot. All the Stevens locking catches however, were of rather light and flimsy construction, often working loose with only a moderate period of wear. The lines of the Diamond model, the name of this extra light weight .22, were excellent, as will be seen from the illustration; the bold downward sweeping curve past the trigger to the butt of the grip brought the recess for the second finger into just the right posi-



Stevens Reliable Pocket Rifle

Not now manufactured. Ten-inch Diamond Model pistol, fitted with rear peep sight and detachable stock as a pocket rifle. Has all the good and bad points of the Diamond pistol, except that the small grip no longer acts as a drawback in its use.

tion, and the center line of the barrel was closer to the hand of the shooter than that of any other pistol that I know. The trigger was of a pattern now almost obsolete and if I remember rightly the Remington double deringer is the only modern pistol now furnished with it, though at one time many single shot pistols and one or two models of revolvers had it. It has one conspicuous merit: it can be used by a heavily gloved hand in very cold weather when an attempt to use an arm with the usual guarded trigger would be both difficult and dangerous.

In the Diamond model handle the reduction in size was carried to a perfectly ridiculous length, the designers, as in the planning of the



Author's Six-Inch Diamond Model (With full-size grip)

guard for the Gould and Conlin models, being seemingly unaware that the dimensions of the human hand are a constant, and that the handle of a pistol should be a constant as well. Instead of which they made a handle about suitable to the hand of a five year old child instead of to that of a grown up man, by whom the pistol was meant to be used. I am not cognizant with their mental processes, of course, but they probably carried out the re-



ducing of the pistol parts without stopping to think whether it was warranted by the conditions under which it had to be used, and so made the handle small because all the other parts were small too, a singular instance of what I should call mental density.

As turned out by the factory, the Diamond model pistols were made with two lengths of barrels, six-inch and ten-inch, the six-inch size weighing only nine ounces and the ten inch size eleven ounces, and both fitted with either peep or open sights. How the peep sight was intended to be used on either the six or ten inch barrels, without the aid of a shoulder stock I do not know, and I would not be at all surprised if the makers did not know either. Certainly they couldn't be used at arm's length, the peep was too small, and for a man to hold a six inch pistol close up against his countenance, which he would have to do to use the peep properly is quite an unthinkable proposition. That the makers were conscious of the fact that the peep sight needed a shoulder stock was shown by the fact that they did bring out some of the ten inch Diamond models with peep sights fitted with a detachable skeleton shoulder stock and called it the Reliable Pocket Rifle, a really excellent name as it was reliable in its shooting and it was a pocket rifle, that is to say, a rifle that could be carried in the pocket. Other models of so-called pocket rifles were too long and heavy to be carried in anything but a suitcase.

Not having been fortunate enough to find a Reliable Pocket Rifle as turned out by the factory, I improvised one by fitting an ordinary ten inch Diamond model with special grip to which is attached a home made folding peep sight made from a brass desk hinge, and with a hole in the back to take the projecting spur of a home made detachable shoulder stock. The front sight is a Lyman Combination No. 5, the hooded pin head of which is used with



**Stevens Off-Hand Model**  
Made with 6- and 8-inch barrels only. Break-open pattern, almost identical with Gould Model, but of better material and finish and rather fuller in grip. Otherwise, good and bad points about the same.

the peep sight when the pistol is fired as a pocket rifle. For off-hand work the peep sight is folded back, the pin head is folded down and the open rear notch is used with the open ivory bead of the Combination Lyman.

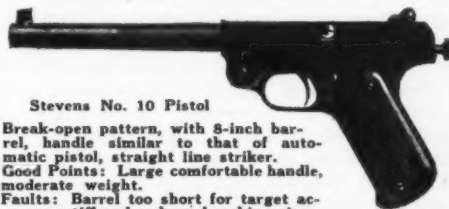
As turned out by the factory the Diamond pistols, and I have handled a good many of them, were often very crude affairs, with very hard trigger pulls and mainsprings so intolerably stiff that cocking the hammer a few times made the thumb quite sore. But all the same they had in them the makings of very fine little weapons. That a ten inch Diamond model is accurate I have myself proved with my six-point machine rest, from which one of them made two, one inch, ten

shot groups, at fifty yards out of the six groups fired, and what has been done with one off-hand is shown by four groups made at fifty yards and reproduced in Mr. Gould's "Modern American Pistols and Revolvers," three showing nine out of ten shots in the  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inch ten ring of the Standard American Target, and the fourth of fifty shots with only two shots outside the eight-inch bullseye. What a man could do off-hand with the little nine-ounce six-inch Diamond model I do not know, but from my six-point rest I have made several  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ten shot groups at fifty yards with the one that I am fortunate enough to be the owner of. The mainspring and trigger pull of this particular one have been eased down to usable strengths, the sights are a combination of big ivory front bead and big square cut rear notch, and, as shown in the illustration, it has been fitted with a man size walnut handle. Accurate, powerful and of feather weight, it makes the finest pocket companion for a hunting, fishing or camping trip that a man could possibly have, and fitted up as this one is, the ten-inch for the target and the six-inch for the woods, the Stevens Diamond model comes very near indeed to being the Perfect .22 Single Shot Pistol.

Some years ago, about the time when the Stevens Co. discontinued the making of the Lord, Conlin and Gould models, they put out a model almost exactly similar to the last named, and called it the No. 35 or Off-hand model. The illustration shows how little difference there was between it and the Gould model. It was made with six, eight and ten inch barrels, and a polished walnut handle, rather fuller in the grip, at least so it always seemed to me, than the Gould model. Otherwise there was practically no difference between them. Of moderate weight, well made, very accurate, and with a very tolerable grip, it was, not indeed perfection, the extractor was too weak and trigger a little too flat for that, but a most excellent arm notwithstanding, and one which I would readily own as the ten-inch one of another make which is my favorite for target work at the present time. So why in the name of reason and common sense the company should have seen fit to discard this very fine model and bring out the one that they make now, I cannot for the life of me imagine.

Barring the handle, which is shaped like that of a medium calibre automatic, the Stevens No. 10 single shot pistol has hardly anything to recommend it at all. Whether the makers intended it as a target pistol I do not know, for the barrel is only eight inches long. A very little reading of the right books, a very few inquiries among the members of the best pistol clubs would have taught them that no marksman of experience would so much as look at any target weapon with a barrel less than ten inches. Then they must have got into their heads the notion that there was some mystic value in a horizontally moving striker, though the hammers of their other

models strike so nearly horizontal that the difference doesn't amount to anything at all. So instead of the smooth and easy working hammer, by which a pistol could be readily cocked with one hand, and to which from long years of use the shooters of the country had become thoroughly accustomed, they must needs go and put in an ugly, stiff working cocking piece, with a head so sharply milled that using it a few times makes a man's fingers quite sore, and which makes the cocking of the pistol an awkward double handed business in place of the quick, easy single handed action of the old form of trigger. There might



**Stevens No. 10 Pistol**  
Break-open pattern, with 8-inch barrel, handle similar to that of automatic pistol, straight line striker. Good Points: Large comfortable handle, moderate weight. Faults: Barrel too short for target accuracy, stiff and awkward cocking piece, needing two hands for operation.

have been some excuse for the new form of striker if it did really give any notable increase in accuracy, and I have a friend in the arms manufacturing business who believes that it does. I, on the other hand, am perfectly convinced that it doesn't amount to anything at all. I believe the materials and workmanship of the Stevens No. 10 to be good enough, but the finest finish in the world could never overcome, in the eyes of the shooters of experience and knowledge, the drawback of the short barrel, let alone the two handed cocking action, in a weapon for the finest target accuracy.

As I said before, the makers' reasons for putting the No. 10 pistol upon the market in place of the No. 35 or Off-hand model, discarding the good in favor of the bad, are to me a mystery, one of those things that, in the words of that celebrated philosopher Lord Dunsyre "no feller can understand."

If only the makers would see fit to relegate the No. 10 to its right and proper place, the junk pile, and give back to us the ten inch Off-hand model, they would not only be doing themselves a service from the increased sales that would certainly result from their action, but would confer a signal benefit on and earn the hearty approval of all the pistol enthusiasts of the country.

However, they say Every cloud has its silver lining. I have recently learned that the Stevens' Company have decided to reissue the Off-Hand model. This will be welcome news to the pistol target shooters as the weapon will doubtless sell for the reasonable price for which all Stevens' arms are famed and in accuracy it should have no superior. They are, however, re-issuing it six- and eight-inch barrels only.

Readers of the old "Shooting and Fishing" of the early '90s will remember the time when the pages of that publication were filled with the marvelous records and performances of the many Stevens' target pistols and now that they have placed this Off-Hand model back on the market we may again look for the Stevens' products to be heard from in the .22 caliber pistol shooting field.

# Rifle Cleaning Rods

By Paul Walter

**M**Y first cleaning rod was a hickory stick one end of which was cut flat and provided with a slot about one eighth by two inches into which I fed many suits of cast-off underwear and other similar material that happened to be handy. With this outfit, plenty of elbow grease and often loud talking, I nevertheless derived much pleasure in cleaning my first rifle, a 38-55 Winchester, often badly fouled by black powder and hand loaded ammunition. I soon learned that while it was generally possible to go forward by giving her lots of gas and shifting into low gear, to reverse always made matters worse, unlike the flivver with the three convenient foot pedals she simply was not made to go that way. That particular piece of underwear would double back upon itself, roll up in a nice, cute little ball, tighter than H—(I mean a baseball) and like your mother-in-law on a visit to her daughter was all fixed up to stay. The harder you pull, the tighter she stuck, is her motto. At about this stage of the game I usually decided to try the original forward direction with the assistance of a hammer or stick of wood. Not that I expected anything to happen except shear off the underwear in the slot, but since there was nothing else to be done but do as Columbus did and take a chance.

But just to convince me that the task really was hopeless and encourage me to adopt more drastic methods to make *her* (the stuck patch and rod) move.

Many pages have been written on methods for removing stuck cleaning rods and similar obstructions from the bore of a rifle. Major Whelen, perhaps the best-informed American Rifleman writing on methods for removing stuck cleaning rods and patches from the bores of rifles, has this to say on page 446 of his book, "The American Rifle":

*"I have never had a rod stuck in the rifle, but I have often been called upon to remove rods and patches which novices have managed to get securely stuck through lack of knowledge as to the precautions to be taken."*

"Novices" is right, and I plead guilty to the indictment for I still manage to get one stuck once in a while, but now, instead of the usual tug-of-war accompanied by loud exclamations, I give the rod a few turns to allow the left handed thread on the tip to unscrew itself from the patch when the offending patch can be shoved out the end of the rifle without any further trouble.

The methods employed by me for removing stuck rods and patches that I and other friends coming under that category had managed to get stuck are as numerous and varied as the rods and contraptions that were stuck. All the various methods recommended by the Major were at one time or another attempted with various success including several original methods of my own, one of which (not recommended) was shooting them out.

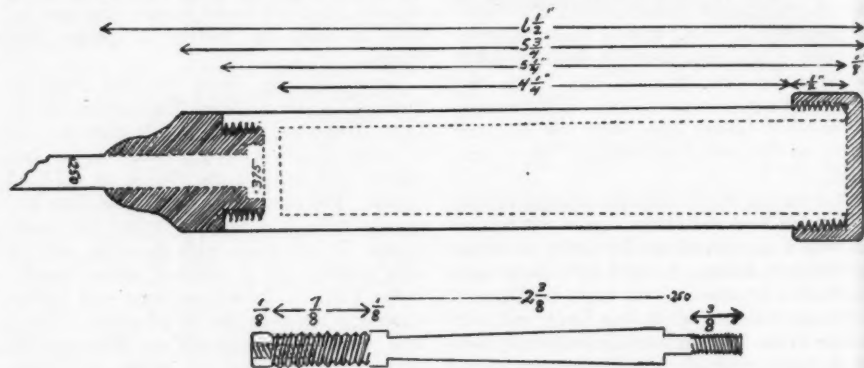
This last one, when all other methods failed was always highly successful, and more or less exciting. However the operation was in each instance wonderfully successful, although some of the rifles and especially the rods depreciated more or less and required some little tinkering to make them as good as new.

Somebody said, necessity is the mother of invention and in this case that is how I came to try it out when camped with a lone Indian hundreds of miles in the wilderness on a small rocky island of a Canadian lake south of Hudson Bay. We were trapping black bear in the spring and had just completed setting up our hundred mile circle of traps, deadfalls, and snares. The Indian was stretching the first black bear on a frame of poles, and I was cleaning my .30-30, to which the previous .38-55 had given way, with one of those pull through contraptions when the string

surprised. Our investigation accompanied by some more loud talk in Indian, French, German, and English, and many signs brought forth that the compression was one hundred per cent perfect, or she misfired while we monkeyed getting the lever open, and that a rope and tree attachment was desirable for opening the lever as well as pulling the trigger.

A shell full of black powder was next inserted and this was successful in removing that pull through with the rag, string and broken-off rod with no other damage than tearing a nice ragged hole through some dozen of thicknesses of my Indian friend's Hudson Bays, for as *luck* had it I happened to get mine in the middle when I rolled them up.

This happened in May, 1898, and my experience with various rifles and rods for cleaning them since has convinced me that, under certain conditions, any cleaning rod,



broke off even with the muzzle. A cleaning rod made on the spot out of some white birch failed to drive out the obstruction, but I succeeded in getting that stuck also and then in breaking it off. As all the loud talk in English and Chippewa Indian would not budge that obstruction and we needed the rifle for every day shots at bear as well as shooting rabbits, grouse, ducks and other small game with which the country was fairly alive, we, like good sports, decided to take a chance, and shoot her out, selecting as the first shot a hand loaded reduced load from which the cast bullet was extracted and some of the powder removed. We did not wish to lose our pull-through, so we aimed her at our neatly folded Hudson Bay blankets, tied a fish line on the trigger, retired behind convenient trees, and gave the line a yank, several of them in fact, but nothing but the musical laugh of some loons far out on the lake broke the silence that lay over the wilderness. We were mildly surprised that the rifle failed to go off, still more surprised when we could not get the lever open, and *still more* surprised when we did. Unfortunately I forgot to count the number of somersaults we each took backwards so I am unable to say for certain which one of us was the most

no matter how designed is apt to get stuck, especially in the hands of the novice. Being a skilled toolmaker with all the appliances of a modern tool room at hand, the screw tip idea seemed the logical solution of the difficulty, and I made several for my own use about twenty-five years ago which I carelessly loaned to appreciative friends who forgot to return them, or talked me out of them. I have seen descriptions of rods and tips similar to mine. I did not patent the idea nor even claim to be the first to think of it. If any one else has thought of it before I did, they are entitled to all the credit and whatever they can make out of it. I am not working at the business now; have not hooked my nose over a tool post for a number of years and have nothing to sell. But any one wishing one of these rods, or a tip to fit a really good rod they already have can get one from Griffin and Howe, Inc., 234 and 236 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y. Mr. Howe made the one I am now using and it is made just the way I would have made it, had I made it for my own use and the time used no object.

Referring to the sketch it will be noted that the complete rod with tip and handle are made in five parts, that the rod revolves in

(Continued on page 13)



# Selling Rifle Shooting to Your Community

By C. B. Lister

Part III

## THE FOLLOW--UP

OUT of sight, out of mind" is so true that when any salesman hears the fatal "Well, I'll let you know later," he either starts all over again to sell his prospect or marks him up as lost. You are trying to sell rifle shooting, and you must adopt the salesman's tactics. Leaving the meeting everyone is enthused. Next day if nothing has happened to renew their memory of their pleasant evening and signed card, they have cooled off appreciably. By Saturday afternoon they are considerably more interested in cutting the grass, repairing Johnny's wagon, or rooting for the All-Stars.

But that is no reason for discouragement. Rifle shooting can't change human nature any more than baseball or anything else can. *But rifle shooting must play up to human nature in the same manner that baseball and other sports do if it is to attain the success it deserves!*

The first step towards keeping your prospect warmed up is to get as much spread as possible in the next day's papers. Tell all about the meeting, the enthusiasm, the new members. If possible list the additions to your roster. It pleases our vanity to see our names in print. It causes the prospect to think you really are interested in him. And for two or three days he will be meeting acquaintances who will say: "I see you are a rifleman now." They will probably ask questions about the meeting and the club and give your budding rifleman an opportunity to sell himself again by warming up to his inquirer.

The series of short articles "American Rifle Shooting" should continue right along. Timely subjects for the week preceding beginners' day at the range are:

First Lessons with Cartridges

The Prone Position

The Sitting Position

A More Efficient Police Force.

Just in time for him to receive it the night before the shoot, send each prospect a friendly card or letter reminding him of the special preparations that have been made for him. Tell him you are personally looking forward to seeing him. If there are any particularly doubtful ones, have a scout drop in to see them for a moment. With a large number of beginners it is nearly impossible for one man to see them all and give them the personal attention when they reach the range that a card or letter along these lines leads them to expect. So it is better to divide the list among several men and have them sign their names to the cards as "Coach."

When the crowd begins to materialize at the range, do not permit things to drag. Turn each new arrival over to his coach as soon as you have introduced him to everyone

nearby. *If necessary, stop all the regulars from firing so that the novices may have a rifle and a place to use it.* Any club member who does not gladly co-operate to this extent will hurt your outfit in the long run, so you need not fear "hurting his feelings."

Do not attempt any elaborate program. A few easy matches open only to tyros should be staged, awarding as prizes some little article of shooter's equipment. Do not make the mistake of running these matches without entrance fee. Tyros will expect to pay their own way as they go in the rifle shooting game just the same as they would in any other organization. Give them all the time they want on the practice targets, without any charge for squadding, but when they feel ready to move over to the competition targets, assess a small squadding fee of ten cents or twenty-five cents for their record targets. With novices, it is a good plan to permit them to fire two or three record targets, counting the highest score against the prize. Coaches should be with the tyros when they fire for record, in order to help them through the first stages of buck fever. The coaches themselves will take keen interest in seeing that their proteges outshoot the pupils of their fellow club members.

Do not hurry the novices too much on the practice targets. It takes a long time to get some men harnessed up and under way. If possible, have a bulletin board and post the scores as they come in. Tell everyone about the prizes that are to be given to the beginner showing the most improvement in the next six weeks. Run the range more systematically than you ever have before. Nothing will make so favorable an impression on the tyro as the evident care taken to *make the range safe* and to treat everyone with absolute impartiality and fairness.

The range should be well posted with signs "Keep the Breech Open", etc., and diagrams showing the correct sight alignment, correct positions, effects of canting, scoring value of the targets, and range regulations, should be prominent.

When the shoot is over distribute the prizes promptly, with a bit o' blarney to encourage the unsuccessful ones. Drive home the "improvement" competition. Then give the papers more publicity with each man's scores tabulated. If any old timers fired, segregate their scores. A tyro is sensitive. His efforts do not look so bad compared with other beginners, but tabulated alongside the performance of a regular he is liable to get too much kidding from his friends for him to want to try the experiment over again.

The following week is as important as the first. Preparations need not be so elaborate

at the range. Prizes may be dispensed with, but a cheery, "Glad to see you here again," must be ever ready. Coaches must not be allowed to fade.

It requires hard work to keep the coaches and regular shooters lined up to really take a live interest in beginners after the first shoot. It takes sportsmanship of the highest type for a man to practically give up his own shooting for a month or six weeks in order to take care of two or three or four beginners! This is the most important part of the follow up and the most often neglected. *But it pays.*

Your tyros have now spent another period on the range. Carry on along the same publicity lines through the rest of your four or six weeks' campaign with:

The Standing Position

The Kneeling Position

Police Sharpshooters—The Best Insurance Against Dead Policemen

Hunting Small Game with the Rifle

"The Springfield"

Loads and Reloads

The National Rifle Matches

The N. R. A. Mail Matches

The 1924 Olympic Riflemen.

Keep up your short articles and your publicity on the club's activities. At the first sign of any let-up in the regular forwarding of news to the papers, see what the trouble is with the scribe. If he is too busy, attend to the matter yourself until you can detail someone else. Well written publicity will do more than any other one thing to keep your club alive, but poorly written publicity is better than none at all!

The rifle shooting game at the present time is in the most aggressive state all over the nation that it has ever enjoyed. There have always been certain sections where the rifle shooting enthusiasts would blossom forth for a time, but lacking national interest in the sport, these localized attempts have in time subsided, leaving a few regulars to carry on. During the past year, however, the riflemen have attained more of a national consciousness, and organized campaigns have been and are being put over from Seattle to Jacksonville, and from Portland to Pasadena. The newspapers, contrary to the opinion of many club secretaries, are not antagonistic to rifle shooting news. But, as was stated in the first of this series of articles, the function of a newspaper is to print news of interest to its readers, and it is just becoming apparent to newspaper men that rifle shooting is a live news topic. Locally, you may have some difficulty in getting newspaper support. If you do, your trouble is probably with the sports editor. In that case, try another tack.

(Continued on page 15)

# A QUESTION OF SHAPE

By

Capt. E. C. Crossman

I DO not refer, as the reader might logically suspect, to something the editor of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN saw coming out of the Veterans' Bureau at closing time, but to a controversy which has been going on as to the correct form for the butt plate of a sporting rifle.

Some time ago I referred caustically to a new-moon shaped affair on the south end of a trombone action .25-20 Remington rifle which my friend George Garrison lent to me for test, and I opined, in my epistle to George, that this form of butt plate went out with Davy Crockett, even if some arms makers were slow in finding out the fact.

To all of which my cantankerous friend George made no reply, but had a lot of postal cards and blue prints and circular letters made up, and sent out to a hand-picked list of rifle buyers on the Remington mailing list. The query asked the said list whether they preferred type A, B, or C, the letters indicating three forms of butt plate shown by accompanying print, which I send back herewith for publication.

A. was the standard shotgun type.

B. was the pet evolved by Garrison, practically shotgun to the region of the toe, which was longer than the shotgun form. This is the plate used on the Remington Model 30 bolt action arm.

C. was the standard crescent shaped rifle butt plate.

All of them ran about  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, and were too narrow, the rifle plate being only  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches at the widest portion, the other two being practically  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Mr. Garrison's butt plate has a very desirable feature in that he reversed the "tang" which normally wraps itself around the stock at the heel, and instead placed it at the toe, which is the portion which gets the grief when the rifle is used to prevent falling from one portion of county inhabited by the goats and mountain sheep, to some other portion in which only deer and bear may be looked for.

The rifle lover, particularly that variety which does its hunting either in the old arm-chair or in the flat country of the eastern states, will offer objection that a rifle is not made for an alpenstock or crutch. It has been noted, however, that when such a finicky person takes one look at the tops of the fir

trees far below and considers the nicely cemented slide over which he is fearfully crossing, he's quite likely to fall back on a lot of aids he didn't contemplate using, including "Now I lay me down to sleep."

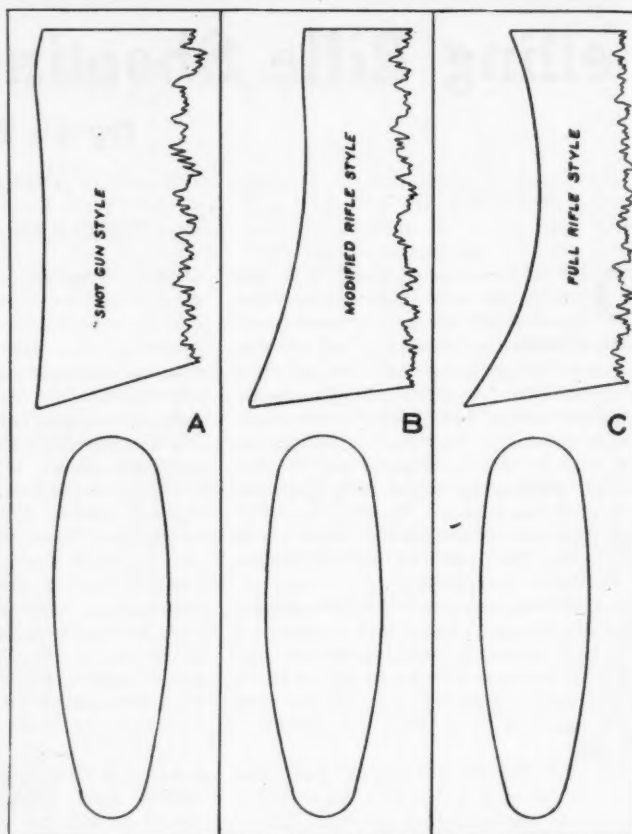
With the ordinary rifle with ordinary plain walnut stock and looked on as about one jump ahead of a good axe in the scale of the owner's affections, the butt plate is likely to put in a lot of its time propping the owner out of threatening abysses, or helping him up steep slopes. This is fact, not theory, but a fact unfortunately overlooked by those promulgators of asphalt composition butt plates, some slight portion of which clings to the butt of the rifle after a year's hard use.

This compromise type B butt plate with reversed tang is the Remington standard but as George pointed out, they had something like one ton of the old type rifle butt plates on hand for their trombone action rifles and felt some little bashfulness about ringing up John the Junkman and asking him for a quotation on the lot. Such prodigality in following out the cranks' demands has been known to lead to a red ink balance at the end of the year, and directors are not pleased with red ink balances.

It was some such trifling consideration as this which prevented various arms companies from installing \$100,000 worth of new machinery to make a swing out cylinder modification of various nut type revolvers for which there was an immediate sale of 250 with some of the orders in cash instead of stage money.

American arms companies frankly and brutally confess that they are in the business to make money, which is the motive behind quite a few of the world's activities including the painting of beautiful pictures and the chiseling of marble statues.

The compromise type of Garrison butt plate is a considerable improvement on the rifle form, and nearly as good as the shotgun form,



particularly the steel shod toe. A great many rifles, however, of other makes continue to be infested with the crescent shaped plates, which are peculiarly American — and are in my opinion American of about the time of Natty Bumppo. I am not particularly impressed with demand, or popular opinion, because if this voice had been the guiding voice in automobile design, for instance, all hands would still be climbing into the tonneau through a door precisely in the rear of the car like that of an ice-wagon, and two horizontal opposed cylinders would represent the highest type of motor.

People were satisfied with such conveyances and bought them, the improvements were wrought by designers who were studying the motor car and its possibility of improvement. The changes were not wrought by popular opinion, but by the people who were studying the motor car, and when they were shown to the buying public, it immediately favored the change, although it had not asked for it.

That is the average man doesn't know what he wants other than what he is familiar with, which is one of the reasons why the open sight, still furnished on American rifles, is favored by some few people merely because they are not familiar with any other sort.

Conceive of all of our sporting rifles furnished with Lyman or Marble or King peep sights, and the change to a set of open sights costing \$4, and some trouble. How many people would send for a set of open sights?

So when George sent out his questionnaire to a hand-picked list of rifle buyers, I could have written his vote ahead of time.



The returns ran — tabulating 134 replies:

Style A (Shotgun)	40
Style B (Garrison)	52
Style C (Rifle)	42

George writes concerning this vote:

"I wish to comment on this subject once again, to say that no doubt the best informed riflemen who do considerable shooting, have excellent reasons for preferring style A, but from the manufacturers' standpoint as was suggested to you in our New York office some years ago, the large army of purchasers would prefer the rifle pattern. As you know the writer designed the modified style, putting the tang under the toe in place of the old conventional way of extending it over the heel of the stock, to keep in line the rifle butt plate customers, and not oppose so strongly the ones preferring the shotgun butt. This conclusion was not a personal one alone, because as a matter of fact the writer's own fancy rifles used to be stocked with a shotgun butt plate. The evidence accumulated by contact with a large number of rifle consumers convinced him that purchasers of the shotgun butt plate were in the minority."

I sent one of the queries to Stewart White, as a man who has killed about 100 times as much game as the average rifle owner of this country. He replied thusly:

Dear Crossman:

I am completely and unqualifiedly in favor of the shotgun style butt plate for the rifle. It distributes the recoil more comfortably; it is infinitely quicker for fast shooting; it is better adapted for shooting from unusual positions. All my rifles are fitted with it. It should be checked, or fitted with a recoil pad in case of the very heavy calibres. I have shot some six hundred odd head of big game with rifles so fitted. In addition I may say that I have also in the past shot a great deal with the conventional "rifle" butt plate, so I have a fair basis of judgment. In my belief the latter is merely a conventional carry-over from the old flint-lock days when a decided scoop was given rifle butts to enable Indian fighters to shoot around a tree with a minimum of exposure by hooking the rifle butt in the crook of the elbow.

As ever,

STEWART EDWARD WHITE.

April 16, 1923.

I sent in this vote to George and he replied gravely that he was recording it as one vote for the shotgun plate. I should have recorded it as about 100 votes. Were I to write Barney Oldfield, Harry Miller, Milton, Howard Coffin, or Victor Page as to some point of motor car design, I should grade the reply as being more authoritative than fifty replies from ordinary laymen, for the simple reason that one has had the experience and made a study of the matter, while the other fifty didn't know what they wanted through lack of experience and study.

Likewise Major Whelen wrote in vein still more caustic as to the rifle butt plate and the adherence of some rifle makers to this antiquated design — another vote for the shotgun butt plate, or another hundred, as you may choose to size up the situation.

Naturally we cannot deny any man the right to his own opinion on any matter, but we may display some curiosity as to his experience upon which he bases his opinion.

I have often wondered, looking over George's returns, how many of his users had tried thoroughly the three types, or had any experience with them other than gazing at them over some store counter. I know of few rifles, made and sold in this country, fitted with good shotgun shaped steel butt plates. Too many of them, when of this form, are made of some cheap composition apparently much akin to that used in the festive "clay" target used by the shotgun men.

When popular vote elected Wilson president for the second time on the basis of having kept us out of war — and found itself



Butt Plate on a Special Sporting Springfield  
Belonging to B. Crossman

in war within about one month after his inauguration, then I am not greatly impressed with the "vox populi." Mostly the populus raises its vox without knowing just what it is all about.

The rifle or motor car maker who caters to what he thinks is popular demand is doomed to play pigtail to the end of his days. There was no crying demand for an eight-cylinder V-type motor, but look at the sale of the Cadillac ever since. Popular opinion was against both the locomotive and the steamboat.

It is up to the designer to see what improvements can be made, and then to offer them to the public, but if he first sends out questionnaires to every fork in the creek, it is a ten to one bet that the vote will be against the change, regardless of how obvious its virtues. A combined vote of the motorists of about 1910 would have been overwhelmingly

against the complication and added cost of a starter system on the automobile.

It was somewhat interesting to me, watching the constant increase of the orders to old Wundhammer for sporting Springfields, to find not one request for a rifle butt plate in the hundreds of rifles he built, and to find many repeat orders for his German-made, checked steel shotgun shaped butt plates.

From the physiological standpoint, the rifle butt plate fits just one man — or one shape of man, this being the chap whose build permits bedding the butt firmly to the shoulder and still getting the head into the line of sight.

Others have to "hist" the right elbow, and thus the right shoulder to equalize matters, or still worse, insert one prong or the other into the cringing flesh of the shoulder. Watch the shooter of the .22 rifle so afflicted, and who is not taught the error of so holding, by heavy recoil. Nine times out of ten you will find that the plate is not bedded solidly to the shoulder through errors of stock shape, and the necessity for moving the butt up or down the shoulder to compensate. The shotgun type of plate permits this without added agony, the rifle does not.

The shotgun plate permits firing off-hand, kneeling or prone. Try this with the rifle butt plate. Obviously if it fits in one position, it will not in the others, which is the reason why the butt plates of our "Free" if not wild, rifles, are made detachable.

The heavier the recoil the worse the effect of the rifle butt plate. Its sole excuse for existence is that it aids in preventing the prying of the butt from the shoulder in using a lever action rifle, and it affords a little sharper grip for the alpenstock in rough country.

As a matter of fact the design of the average American sporting rifle stock is utterly idiotic. Invariably it has too much drop at the comb, and mostly too much at the heel. What few exceptions as come out, sell well, such as that Model 1922 Cal. 22 Savage bolt action sporter, which has a stock that is almost correct. Compare that stock with the low comb, sloping, skinny grip affair found on other rifles.

Never is the pistol grip of the least use. When it backs away from the trigger more than four inches, it might as well be left off the rifle. My own grips are 3½ inches from trigger to nearest point of grip cap. Always are the grips too thin. There is not a lick of sense in any grip less than 4⅞ inches around for other than kids.

Rarely is there any sense in a comb drop of more than 1¼ to 1⅞ inches from the line of sight, and a heel drop of more than 2¼ inches, particularly if the rifle is to be used in more than the standing position. The higher comb, and straight stock permit "bedding" the face thoroughly and firmly, and the rifleman can fire without using sights at all, for short distances once he has learned the feel of his rifle. Try this in the dark with one of these lowcomb atrocities, and you'll find no guidance whatever for the face and ergo for the eye relative to the line of the bore.

(Concluded on page 13)

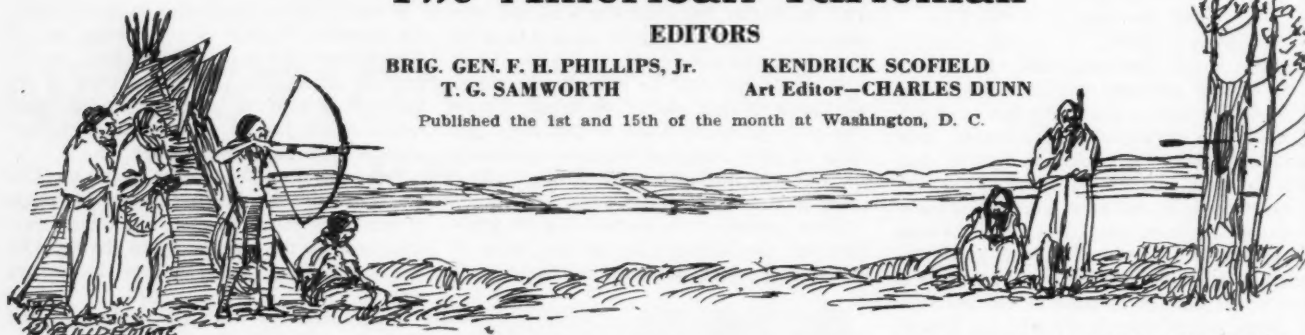
# The American Rifleman

## EDITORS

BRIG. GEN. F. H. PHILLIPS, Jr.  
T. G. SAMWORTH

KENDRICK SCOFIELD  
Art Editor—CHARLES DUNN

Published the 1st and 15th of the month at Washington, D. C.



Entered as second-class matter, April 1, 1908, at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Obtainable by subscription, \$3.00 per year. \$2.00 to individuals or members of clubs affiliated with the N. R. A. Canadian subscription, \$3.50. Foreign, \$4.25

**A**MMUNITION manufacturers who each year enter the Government ammunition tests are providing a very important and potent impetus to the growth of rifle practice.

At first glance it might appear that from the standpoint of the competing companies these tests are, in proportion to the actual cash return, a losing proposition. But this is only true when the test is measured in terms of financial *quid pro quo*—dollars directly returning for dollars actually expended. As a matter of fact, the few thousands of rounds of ammunition which the winning company sells as the result of winning a test is negligible compared with the actual cost of producing that ammunition and testing it.

But on the other hand, the great benefit to the shooting game which arises from the knowledge that no expense nor pains is being spared to provide the American rifleman with the most accurate of ammunition, far outweighs even the great expense which participation in the tests entails. And sooner or later, though perhaps not through direct channels, the dollars expended return, principally in good will, which is one of the greatest assets a company can have, but also in prestige, which can be obtained in no other way.

Although in the last few ammunition tests there have been only three competitors, none of these tryouts have gone by default. In fact, the new standards of accuracy which have been set are proof positive of the excellent quality of ammunition which is being made available for American riflemen.

While on first thought our ammunition tryout system might seem to be of purely local importance, it is an institution which is attracting favorable comment from other nations. A signal example of this is to be found in the December number of the British N. R. A. Journal wherein, and commenting upon the announcement that the Experimental Department of Woolwich Arsenal is to be closed down, "Junius Junior" says:

Let us look on a brighter picture. There is, at this moment, in the possession of the National Rifle Association, a very fine rifle, made up specially for International Team shooting, by the United States Ordnance Department. This rifle has been well thought out in the minutest particular. It is, obviously, the product of collective effort, for no one man could have designed a

weapon so complete in every detail for the conditions in which it is to be used. We will pass, for the moment, the courtesy of the N. R. A. of America in sending this weapon to our own Association that riflemen in this country may have the benefit of knowing the rifle which has been developed for the victorious United States International teams, and consider how such a rifle came into being—a rifle with no possible war use.

In the United States there is an extraordinarily efficient experimental department. No small part of its efficiency arises from the complete freedom of its operations. It lives in an atmosphere of open exchange of ideas. Its experts arrogate to themselves no infallibility. When they start on any new departure they ask for advice, when they have discovered anything they submit it to the country for criticism. The department is just as concerned for the needs of the civilian rifleman as it is for those of its army. One of its biggest men is intimately associated with the official journal of the N. R. A. of America, and freely writes all he knows for the benefit of riflemen and rifle and ammunition traders.

Very well then! The rifle shots of the United States want to enter a team against the "free rifle" experts of Europe. One of the essentials of success is the possession of a rifle and ammunition that will be as nearly perfect as possible. They consult their Ordnance Department, and that department enters wholeheartedly into the business. They turn out a rifle that very nearly satisfies the ideals of the most critical "gun sharp." They are not quite so successful with the ammunition; but that does not matter, because one of the manufacturing companies succeeds where Frankford has partially failed. The consequence is that the United States' team enters the lists almost perfectly armed, and it wins.

No more thorough justification for the perpetuation of these tests could be desired, and the companies who each year expend time and incur expense in the production of ammunition of superior quality, and Frankford Arsenal, are to be congratulated not only upon the actual and material results of their efforts to produce the best ball cartridges possible, but also upon the prestige which the United States is acquiring in the eyes of other nations as a leader in modern ballistic and mechanical achievement.



## A Question of Shape

(Concluded from page 11)

Why that plain service arm, the German Mauser, is far better stocked than any standard factory-made rifle in America, so far as grip, comb drop and heel drop are concerned. Doubting this, pick up one of them—there are plenty scattered around this country—and throw it to your face and see if your eye is not looking through the rear sight when you feel the stock comfortably.

The reason for most of our stocks is not hard to see. It is merely lack of practical experience by the stock designers, which is what built that atrocity on the American service rifle.

In 1919 I was sent by the War Department on a trip through every arms plant, arsenal, cartridge factory and powder plant in this country, to observe manufacturing methods and experimental plants in the line of our work at Fort Benning. In this two months swing around the circle I formed certain fixed conclusions. One of them was that in about 50 per cent of the instances the fellows who designed the outward dimensions of rifles were not shooters. In more instances than this, the men with the controlling voice had some hobby entirely apart from shooting, which was natural to look for, but in many cases resulted in the boss losing all interest in the work other than as a meal ticket.

I found them intensely interested in motor cars, but making shotguns for a living and catering to crank trade. I found them enthusiastic fox hunters and nuts about foxhounds; wireless fans even in those days, but not so often enthusiastic shooters. It is often alleged that the ladies who work in candy stores don't care a whole lot about candy, and the rule seems to work in gun factories as well. I imagine that there are more enthusiastic shooters in overall factories than in gun factories.

Such men as Garrison afford notable exceptions, likewise Kap Richard of Winchester and such chaps, but it is also often true that their voices cannot be raised very loudly in song because of factory red tape, and the design of some arm is worked out by highly experienced college graduates who fired their first shot the year before.

Wherefore, as you will observe, I am no believer in the doctrine that an arm is just right because some factory puts it out as a standard design, any more than I have been impressed during the past fifteen years with the sacred design of the service rifle in stock and sights. It is true that such iconoclastic attitude sometimes results in the Chief of Ordnance not loving you, particularly if he had a hand in said rifle in his younger days, but the present demand for the better stocks available at Springfield seems to prove that an iconoclastic antidote is sometimes needed for Ordnance pigheadedness.

There is certainly little criticism to be made of the Ordnance Department of the present day, with its splendid special rifles, and the new Springfield Model 1922 and its willingness to co-operate with the rifleman.

The shotgun butt plate of the design shown in the accompanying picture is about as near ideal as one can get the fitting of the back end of the rifle. This particular one measures  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches long by nearly  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide, which is about right, and has a hinged trap covering a recess in the stock, said trap being  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches long. The checking is particularly good and results in the plate sticking closer than a brother or a poor relative. The best form of checking for a rifle butt plate is something akin to the pattern of a file. A lot of these cross-lined butt plates do not stick any better than a plain one.

The trap may at first glance seem to the hard-boiled person as sort of a la-de-dah, Dude affair, but it is not. The fact that there are traps in the plates of the American and British army rifles is sufficient proof.

The trap, with its recess, permits carrying a good strong British pull-through or field cleaner, and nothing else is necessary even for a trip of several months. I do not refer to that weak fish-line affair found in our service rifles, but to the braided, heavy pull-throughs sold by Parker and by Paddy O'Hare which will nearly bear the weight of a man. Beware of the service thing. I once saw a militia regiment try to clean its rifles after some blank cartridge firing during maneuvers, and about 25 per cent of the field cleaners broke in the bore of the rifle, due to rusty rifles, sticky residue, and ancient, weak cleaners.

A small tube of Safetipaste, a pull-through preferably with bristle brush, and a few patches will keep the service rifle in order indefinitely. A spare front sight is not a bad accessory to install in this butt plate trap, likewise for a long trip, a spare striker, and ejector, although the chances for breakage in the limited firing done in actual hunting are about ten thousand to one on the negative side.

The best fitting stock can be wrecked in its application to the rifleman by a stupidly set butt plate. A certain late lamented rifle, which was tooted to the skies as being the Moses to lead the poor Rifleites out of the wilderness, and later attacked by its inventor as being about the poorest rifle ever made when he'd gone broke making it, had a butt plate which precisely illustrated this.

To prevent excessive upward jump of the rifle during firing, and likewise the feeling that the stock is too straight, the butt must not have much of a toe. If the barrel stands vertical when the rifle is placed squarely on the butt plate, the toe is too long. A stock measuring say  $13\frac{3}{8}$  inches to the edge of the center of the butt plate, may well measure  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to the heel and  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to the toe. I tried one the other day which measured  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch more to the toe than to the center of the butt plate. This is too much "pitch," more racy looking, perhaps, than the shorter toe, but not so comfortable. Shotguns usually err along these lines, but you don't find the old and hard-boiled trapshooter with a long toe butt plate.

The Silver and other form of rubber recoil pads may well be indicated for certain rifles of very heavy recoil, but it seems to me that

those gentlemen who install them on rifles to make the innocuous service cartridge are pretty sensitive to rifle thrust, or don't know how to hold a rifle, not to mention lacking the experience of having a sharp-shod butt plate as one of the too-few things which intervene between the owner and a slide off the edge of a thousand-foot jumping-off place.

## Rifle Cleaning Rods

(Concluded from page 8)

the handle and not near the tip as does the usual store product. A rod made with a swivel tip is worse than useless as far as cleaning the chamber, throat, bolt lug recesses is concerned. These parts should be cleaned with a larger rag than is used in the bore in a slotted tip (not shown) that can be twisted around to remove old oil, dirt, or moisture from these parts. A swivel tip is the weakest part of the rod and soon wears loose as the wearing surfaces can not be made large enough to perform the work this part is subjected to. The important function of swiveling should take place in the handle where a suitable collar rotating in a recess takes care of all the push and pull you can apply while any end play caused by wear can have no effect on the stiffness of the tip or rod and can be easily taken up.

The handle may be made of aluminum, brass, bronze, or even cold rolled steel. Mine is made of bronze bearing metal and is nicely knurled and bored out to receive the screw and slotted tip, first short joint with collar and a brass brush. The other joints of the rod are made six inches long and just fit under the trap of the butt plate of my Springfield. The joints are made with long dowels that really fit as well as the thread, and when the rod sections are screwed together it is as straight and practically as stiff as a one-piece rod.

The tip is cut with a left-handed thread so there is no possibility of it unscrewing itself from the rod instead of from the patch when stuck in the bore. A pitch of 18 or 20 per inch cut .002 below the shoulders on each end seems to work best in a .30 caliber rifle. The top of the threads should be smoothed off with a fine file and emery cloth and the shoulders on each end having a larger diameter than the threads will guide the patch and prevent the threads from coming in contact with the bore.

The very best material for the tip and rod is what in the toolmakers' trade is known as stubbs, or kidds drill rod, which is a high carbon steel. This also comes in the Hi-Speed grade, the latter being very much harder and stiffer; also much stiffer in price. These rods come from the smallest size, from about .010 to one inch by every few thousandths, are of a fine high polish, of very exact diameter, very stiff and will retain their straightness with much more abuse than rods made of wood, brass, or cheap grades of steel known as machine steel, or cold rolled. For hard use at home or on the range, the one piece rod

with screw-off tips is best, but for a hunting trip in the woods the jointed rod is much more convenient and less liable to damage in transportation.

With the improved powders and bullet jacket material, we are getting away from copper fowling and the ammonia dope with all its evils; but should you have occasion to use it, anything except a steel rod is a nuisance, as the ammonia acts as a corrosive on all alloys such as brass, bronze, or those containing copper, while wooden rods are not nearly stiff enough, never straight, and carry a lot of grit that acts as a lap to ruin the rifling.

The end of the tip is drilled and threaded for the standard brass brush. A cleaning bolt as furnished by Mr. Howe is the thing to get your patch started in the bore instead of past the tip before the tip and patch connect with the bore, but if you have none, this hole comes in handy for a pin to string your patch on until you connect with the chamber when the collars and threads will hold the entire patch in contact with the bore with the minimum of danger of doubling back on itself and getting stuck, but if it does, all that is necessary is to pull and twist clockwise, and the left handed thread in the patch will surely unscrew itself after which the patch may be shoved out of the end of the rifle.

You may even allow your friends to use this rod and be reasonably sure of getting it back perfectly straight, instead of the usual imitation of a letter "S" or horse-shoe. There is nothing to wear out and with ordinary care and use will outlast a lifetime and repay its first cost many times and make the operation of cleaning the rifle after the days' hunt a pleasure instead of the usual tug-of-war, and you need have no fear of ever having your rod stuck in the bore of your rifle, or in the rifle of your novice friends. And while I have caught lots of fish with a willow pole, a bent pin and grasshoppers for bait; shot lots of game with an old muzzle-loaded shotgun and rifle, and cleaned some of my rifles with a piece of telegraph wire and the afore-said hickory stick, a real sport derives much more pleasure when equipped with the proper tools of his favorite sport, and there is no substitute for satisfaction, at least I could not be perfectly happy without mine.

## Damaged Goods

(Concluded from page 4)

let Miller know what a good performer his '92 Winchester was, and now Miller has the gun, and I've spent the returned ten bucks on a new SS pistol that pleases me not nearly as well. No, you never can tell. Appearances are oftentimes deceitful.

Moral: Avoid all foreign junk, post-war German Lugers and Mausers, and other weapons of questionable quality no matter how pleasing is their exterior finish. Such ilk are in no wise superior to our less pretentious Iver-Johnsons, and Hamiltons, and Fullertons,

and Harrington & Richardsons. On the contrary, they are inferior to our cheaper grade of American arms because we know what to expect of the later kind and shall not be misled into attempting things with them that can only be met by standard arms of high quality.

If the price of high-grade guns is an obstacle, it would be of questionable wisdom to invest your money in arms that are nice to look at but rotten at heart, even if the only alternative is a second-hand gun. Such firearms, by our own manufacturers, as the Winchester, Remington, Savage, Stevens, Marlin, Smith & Wesson, and Colt give surprising service, (often) even after being sadly abused, because they are sound at the core. Besides, they have the saving grace of being much safer than the cheaper grades.

And if it is a bargain you are after lookin' for why just take a squint at the diagrams of typical groups shot with six second-hand guns, and note the bargain prices, at which they were bought. None of these guns was or is perfect, and some quite the opposite, others in various stages of erosion, pitting and corrosion, and each was secured at a sacrifice price. The targets are not freaky or lucky, but represent the every-day performance of the gun. The group-designation-figure in each case is placed squarely upon the point of aim,—numbers 50, 20 and 30 are at six o'clock, or the bottom edge of the bull,—numbers 10, 25 and 2 in centre of bull's eye.\*

Group No. 10 shows ten shots in 2½-inch within the 200 yard "ten-ring" with the corroded .25-20 model '92 Winchester mentioned in text. Seven of them would cut a 1¾-inch circle. Remington metal-cased bullets used, and shot at seventy yards, prone. With Winchester lead bullets, five shots from rest and kneeling position could all touch a one-inch ring at fifty yards. Gun cost \$10.

Group No. 25 shows ten shots at twenty-five yards with a second-hand Winchester model '90, calibre .22 W. R. F. that cut a ¾-inch circle. Marbles tang-sight and Lyman shaded pin-head, chair, table and sand bag were used. Gun was secured by trading, even, one Sears & Roebuck .16-gauge, single-barrel.

Group No. 2 shows ten shots at twenty yards from a worn and pitted Stevens Lord's model .22 caliber pistol, pin-head front and Simplex peep from sitting position using two hands. Peep bar was raised five times during the string. Nine shots would hit a Dixon's copy pencil, and eight of them an Omar cigarette. Only one unaccountable, ¾-inch to the right. This Stevens was fourth- or fifth-handed and cost me \$5.00. Peters Semi-L. R. used.

Group No. 50 shows six shots by two shooters (F. C. N. and H. S. N.) on the same target at fifty yards, sitting, with a second-hand .32-40 mod' '1894 Winchester. Remington 98-gr. Mid-Range was used. This gun served me well at turkey shoots, scored 46 x 50 at 200 yards and at 100 yards with 1742 f. s., metal-cased ammunition, could put ten shots into a 2¼-inch circle any old time from the prone position. It cost me \$6.00.

\* Groups natural size from centre to centre of holes.

Group No. 20 shows five shots at twenty yards with an abused junk-shop .45 A. C. P. Seated, one hand, arm rested on knee. Ideal bullet, 452374, and six grains of DuPont No. 3 powder used. From this position a magazine-full of store cartridges can be kept on the twenty-yard S. A. bull. Best offhand score secured at this range, 93 x 100 with gun mentioned in text. Targets shot with the D. C. M. (War Department) .45 Colt revolver were not included because they were published in another magazine in 1921.

Group No. 30 shows five shots at thirty feet with a rusted second-hand .380 Remington pistol, model 51, strictly offhand. A very easy performance with this gun and Rem-U. M. C. ammunition. Three "10's" and two "8's" on S. A. 20-yard bull. Gun cost \$10.00

With a given amount of coin to invest 'tis honest mule sense tells us that one of the second-hand "Standard Makes" is as good a gamble as any. And 'tis but vain glory that prompts us to throw in with a shining barrel that really is made of pot-metal.

## The Hi-Speed and Game

By Chas. Askins

WHO knows what the Remington Hi-Speed bullet will do on game. Somebody must have tried it and should be able to tell us. I refer to the .06 cartridge with 110-grain bullet at a velocity of 3,500 feet second. Major Whelen has evidently decided that the cartridge is surprisingly accurate, so now we want to know what happens to a deer, goat, moose, or bear when he is shot with this cartridge.

We have all along been told that lead is needed for penetration in flesh, and many have preferred the 220-grain bullet to the 150-grain on ground of needed penetration in case of bulky animals. We have also been told that a light bullet at too high velocity went to pieces on the surface. Newton maintained at one time that when velocities were very high, when powder charges were large and much heat was developed the lead was liable to be melted inside the jacket. Anything like that happen with this 3,500 feet cartridge? Does the full length or full metal point jacket insure sufficient penetration, and does it at the same time mushroom to the required extent? Anybody notice the difference in recoil between this cartridge and the 180-grain match ammunition?

We want to know all about how this ammunition behaves under hunting conditions. Is the bore metal fouled to a greater than normal extent? Will rifle and ammunition maintain accuracy through the course of a day's shooting without cleaning? What does a twig do to the bullet? What sighting changes are required as compared with the regular Springfield 150-grain bullet? What are the advantages of an ultra high velocity when shooting game at ordinary game ranges? What are the advantages of the new cartridge when shooting deer, goats, sheep, moose, caribou? Somebody who knows tell us all about this cartridge and what it does to game.



## Selling Rifle Shooting

(Concluded from page 9)

Rifle shooting is recognized by the Government as a national necessity. Civilian rifle clubs are the only sport associations receiving Government aid. The National Rifle Matches are a national spectacle on a par with, and in the minds of many, more important than the C. M. T. C. and R. O. T. C. encampments. The American Olympic Rifle Teams represent the United States at the Olympic Matches in exactly the same manner as the track teams, tennis teams, and other delegations. The points scored by the American Riflemen add to the total of America's points just as much as points scored by any other teams in attendance at the Olympic matches. Your local club's activities are one of the many local organizations which are looked at by the War Department and the N. R. A. as a training ground for men to represent the state at the National Rifle Matches and to represent the United States at the Olympic Matches. The residents of your community are certainly interested in these national and international spectacles and in the preparations of local men to attend them. If the sports editor does not think that he can find space on his page, the chances are that the city editor, because of the national and international aspect, and the interest of the War Department, will think it worth while to give you space in the news columns in the same manner that he gives space to the C. M. T. C., R. O. T. C., and National Guard activities for the War Department. Nor from the standpoint of publicity is the sporting page to be considered as superior to the news pages of the paper. The only people who look at the sporting page are those particularly interested in some branch of sports. Everyone reads the news pages, and at this stage of the development of the rifle shooting game, it is the public as a whole and not only the athlete whom we want to reach.

Do not think that if your efforts to sell your community result in the addition of only a half-dozen names to your club roll, that your effort has been a failure, and do not neglect that half-dozen just because they are all that you got. Do not forget that there have been hundreds of people who heard of your club who had never heard of it before. You have, therefore, to that extent, sold rifle shooting to your community, and the few tyros who have definitely signed up represent just that much more new blood and that many more enthusiastic boosters who will be behind you in your next campaign if you take care of them.

Fortunate indeed is the advertiser whose first ad brings him enough business to pay for the efforts. It is only by a continuation of the same type of copy that the advertising eventually pays for itself, and finally builds up a nation-wide distribution. In your initial effort to sell your community rifle shooting, you are in the same position as the advertiser making his first attempt. Therefore, do not give up the ghost if your first effort is not the rip-snorting success which your enthusiasm says it ought to be. Keep plugging, and your persistence must invariably be rewarded.

## More About Silent Loads

By J. R. Mattern

A load which shoots more or less without noise through a Maxim Silencer on a rifle is an interesting thing in itself. Experience shows that one can not put together just any bullet and a small enough charge of powder, and achieve reliable noiselessness, much less reliable accuracy. The way in which the combustion of the powder is matured by the bullet resistance is worthy of study.

Long, heavy, solid lead-alloy bullets always prove the most peculiarly suited for silencer purposes. We tried in the Springfield rifle some 220-grain full jacketed bullets made for it, and some 150-grain jacketed service bullets. The results, while mixed, were on the whole discouraging.

With the 206-grain Ideal bullet 308334, a charge of about 11.5 grains of No. 80 powder has long been standard for noiseless shooting, but there is a twilight zone from this amount of powder upward to 12, 12.5 or 13 grains within which there is no definite bullet-crack, but a greater air disturbance that sounds plainly to farther distances. Charges of 13.5 grains and upward always produce unmistakable gun-cracks, which we know to be a product of bullet velocity higher than 1100 feet per second. The 11.5 grain charge, however, is uniformly powerful and dependably accurate.

Some dozens of trial shots proved that 12 grains of No. 80 powder was the maximum load the 150-grain jacketed bullet would stand without producing a report in the air; and 13.3 grains of No. 80 the maximum for the 220-grain jacketed bullet. These loads consistently made one-inch groups at 25 yards, but lighter loads did not. The 11.5-grain charge behind the 220-grain bullet, for instance, felt and sounded uneven when fired, and strung up and down on the target.

A little firing at 100 yards of these jacketed bullets gave surprising irregularity. The 206-grain alloy bullet loads grouped in 3.5 inches—with no great effort in the firing to secure fine shooting. The fall of these bullets at 100 yards, from the 25-yard sight adjustment, was perhaps ten or eleven inches.

The 220-grain jacketed bullets, however, strung up and down for twenty-four inches, despite their accuracy at 25 yards. The 150-grain jacketed bullets did better, but grouped no smaller than into six inches. They are capable of half-inch groups at 25 yards when loaded with No. 80 powder for accuracy only, remember.

Apparently the inertia of the heavy lead bullet develops combustion of the powder moderately and uniformly. When its inertia is overcome, there is its resistance as it enters the rifling, and this is not very great with the

lead bullet. Still onward, friction in the barrel is little because of the lubricant and the soft metal.

The 220-grain jacketed bullets seemed to offer too much resistance. Heavy inertia and heavy force required to make rifling lands indent hard jacket metal, apparently matured the combustion of the smokeless powder a great deal. Pressures unquestionably mounted, and with them velocities too often edged over the speed limit of 1100 feet per second. Friction in the barrel apparently was responsible for erratic lowering and building up the initially well matured pressure.

The fact that the 150-grain jacketed bullet was more of a success than the heavier one indicates the truth of these guesses. It would certainly mature the combustion less in the case. Since its bearing surface is less, it might give less variation in resistance due to friction up in the barrel.

The lesson in these facts is that when we deal in low velocities with smokeless powder, with consequent limited pressures, there is unusual difficulty in securing uniformity, no matter what the purpose of the load, or what the gun. It takes eight to ten grains of No. 80 powder to project a jacketed bullet through the barrel of a Springfield. Less will often leave the bullet sticking in the rifling. A very little more powder, if held down at the first flash will build up pressure enough to drive the bullet at a 1200 or 1500 foot rate. Once 11 grains of No. 80 behind the 150-grain bullet, fired in a freshly cleaned and oiled barrel, let the bullet drop two feet low at 25 yards. At first we thought it was still in the gun, so slight was the sound. Resistance had failed, in this instance.

For all these very light loads, it is important to find a bullet which balances and builds up the combustion of the powder smoothly. Too much pressure in the chamber and too little in the barrel won't do. Inertia (weight), hardness, diameter, friction and lubricant are all factors having influence.

Another interesting thing—both ordinary 220-grain *soft point*, and hollow point game bullets, were fired through five inches of prime-seasoned southern pine and five to ten inches of soft white pine in addition, without much or any upsettages of their points. These loads equaled the remaining power of the Krag cartridges at 500 yards or the Springfield at 1000 yards. Any expanding bullet certainly must be constructed according to the velocity at which it strikes game, else it will not expand.

The penetration of these practically noiseless loads in pine is twelve to sixteen inches. Their power is not very great and their trajectory is high, yet one could do a good deal with them if he had nothing better.

# SERVICE FOR THE S

The rifleman of today has at his need the most accurate of weapons and the finest of ammunition. His efforts to develop for his own use the ideal outfit, he has access to all sources of special information. The rifleman's other government agencies is assured. This is service. And it is due largely to the dual efforts of

## The National Rifle Association

AMTS  
MARINE

"We like to think of this organization as the great fraternity of Americans whose object is a better Americanism through an intelligent appreciation of the rifle as an element of national defense, a builder of self discipline, the means of healthy recreation, and a welder of congenial, lasting friendships."

The day has past when the N. R. A. might be considered a target rifleman's organization. The Association of today is an American fraternity doing the work that, given the time and facilities, every real American would himself undertake.

In 1924 an active educational campaign must be launched to nullify one of misinformation which has for two years filled the press with pleas for anti-gun laws.

The Police of the nation must be impressed with the necessity for knowing how to use their guns and must be furnished plans for ranges, courses of instruction and competitions to sustain their interest.

The educational institutions must be encouraged and assisted in the installation of ranges where the coming generation can be taught how to protect their homes from foreign invaders and from the criminals in our own population.

The civilian population must be interested, must be shown the possibilities for clean, healthy sport, must have their pride once more aroused in the traditions of the America of old, "A Nation of Riflemen."

The armed forces of the country—Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, the National Guard, the Organized Reserves, the Officers' Reserve Corps—must be encouraged in their efforts to qualify Expert Riflemen through the medium of attractive competitions on the ranges at their home stations and at the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.

The American who believes that these things are good believes that the National Rifle Association is good. Whether he is a target shooter, a game hunter, or just plain American, he is eligible to the fraternity.

An application blank will be found on page 30. If you are already a member see that some American friend uses it.



# SHOOTER IN 1924

of ammunition. He is given an opportunity to use them in worthwhile competitions. In his  
information. His interests are carefully watched over in Congress and co-operation from  
of

## The American Rifleman

The American Rifleman is one of the principal links between the parent organization, the N. R. A., and the individual member. Its end and aim is to render general service to that constantly increasing number of old time Americans who believe in the doctrine of straight shooting, and to keep them informed upon all matters pertaining to marksmanship.

The American Rifleman is financed and published by the Association with no thought of profit. Under the policies which govern its publication, profit is impossible since all revenues are turned back into the magazine in better stories, more illustrations and additional pages. This has resulted in placing the magazine in the hands of N. R. A. members at less than cost, and to non-members at cost.

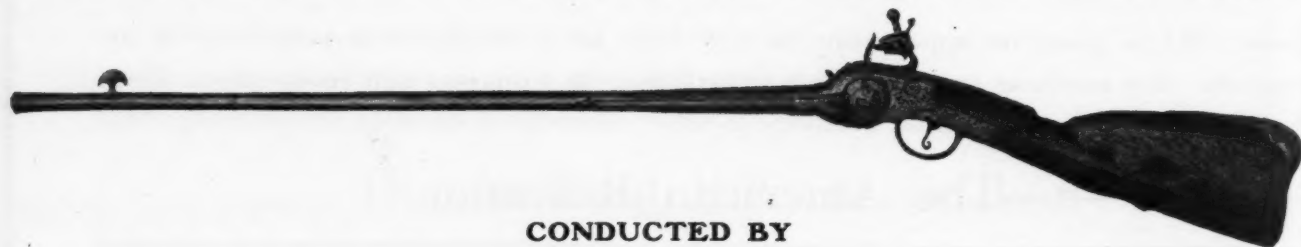
In addition to moneys advanced by the National Rifle Association, two chief sources of revenue are available for the further improvement of The American Rifleman; funds accruing from subscriptions and income from advertising pages. Bulk of advertising being dependent upon circulation, the enrollment of every individual member of the N. R. A. and of the members of rifle clubs is the vitally important preface to success in the magazine's extension plans for the coming year.

The success of the American Rifleman should be a matter of personal pride with every shooter. It is the visible and tangible representative which stands before the public. It is the missionary sent out to reconvert the one hundred per cent American who has fallen away from the traditions of his forefathers.

The N. R. A. will do its part to make it an object of pride and pleasure to every member. You can do your part by making use of the subscription blank on page 32. If you are already a subscriber, see that it reaches an interested friend.

# Firearms of Yesterday

## A DEPARTMENT FOR COLLECTORS



CONDUCTED BY

Captain Jerome Clark

### Early Half-Round Barrels

**W**HEN the early riflemakers of this country were stocking their pieces with full length stocks of maple, and sometimes of walnut, they almost invariably turned the barrel round from 12 to 18 inches from the breech.

This was done because it was much easier to cut the barrel insert round than octagon, as it was hard to make a good fit with the straight cuts. I am speaking now of pieces made before 1816.

Subsequent to this period you will notice that the reverse is the case and practically all barrels were kept in octagon the entire length.

This change was explained to me many years ago by an old Kentucky rifleman who said that the stocks had to be made of the most carefully seasoned wood and were made in the rough and laid away to see if they developed a "set" or curvature before the barrel slot was cut. If they did they were thrown out as a curvature of wood which bound the barrel at breech and muzzle was sure to spoil the accuracy of the rifle. This is not theoretical but is an actual fact, as has been demonstrated in late years on much shorter arms—even a Maxim silencer put on a light .22 caliber will necessitate raising the rear sight a notch or more.

The old timers then made a discovery. They found that if the barrel was left octagon that it was less disturbed by any change in the weather—due to warping and side strain from stock, which was offset by the added strength of the eight ribs around the barrel that were not turned off, which acted like angle irons and reduced the stress from a warped stock.

Old time riflemen were very much prejudiced against round barrels and made fun of them even for the half stocked rifles of the period of 1845 to 1860.

The theory that is prevalent among some collectors that the round barreled early pieces were turned down on a lathe in later years to lighten them is erroneous as they were made this way, and the cutting of stock will prove it.

It can not be denied, however, that many of these pieces were bored out to use shot for shooting squirrels, and it is hard to estimate for this reason how many of them were originally rifled. This has been a matter of considerable controversy among collectors of Kentuckies, and I will explain a point that may throw some light on the

subject: I have seen, and have now in my possession, a fine flint lock Kentucky rifle made in Pennsylvania about 1820. It is of such small caliber that it could never have been bored out—yet it is smooth bore.

Now, in the early days there were shops that turned out barrels that were bored smooth for the trade and these barrels were sold all over the country and were rifled by the country gun makers or left smooth, at the will of the purchaser, as the un-rifled pieces could be purchased from \$5.00 to \$6.00 cheaper.

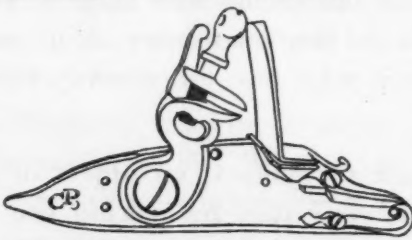
Many farm boys got the smooth ones, as they were fairly accurate when kept clean, but had a shorter range. Experienced hunters or Indian fighters went in for the rifled pieces, and most of the history makers were probably rifled.

Eliphalet Remington did an enormous business in these smooth barrels to the trade, as well as many others before him. The Remington factory as late as the Eighties furnished these barrels, for I remember seeing old gun makers rifling them.

\* \* \*  
"C-P"

**I**N a very recent catalogue of an arms sale held in the city of New York, appears the following:

No. 64 Continental Property, Evans Valley Forge Flint Lock Musket, Marked Evans C. P. (Continental Property). The marking C-P was used during 1774-1775 and part of 1776.



The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Lock, Showing the Mark Which so Often Has Been Misinterpreted.

The above is the merest bunk, and was started by some one who made a poor guess and took no time to investigate the matter. I have investigated it many years ago to my own satisfaction and found out positively that the date of no arm so marked can be classed as Continental; in fact I don't think any so marked are.

The mark "C. P." stands for "Commonwealth

of Pennsylvania" and nothing else, and after a collector picks up a Springfield 1802, a contract musket of 1789, and another of 1808 so stamped, it rather shocks his faith in the "Continental Property" joke. The marks "C. P." may have been put on arms prior to 1787, but I doubt it.

The arms contracts of Pennsylvania are available to the student at the State Library at Harrisburg, and the following—a partial quotation therefrom—may be of interest:

"Articles of Agreement made and entered into on the fourteenth day of January in the Year of Our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, between Thomas Mifflin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of the one part, and John Fondersmith of the County of Lancaster in the said Commonwealth, of the other part" for ten thousand stands of muskets of the Charleville (then follows the specifications as to bore, weight, length, etc.) "and to be stamped near the breech with the letters C. P., the locks to be upon the best construction, double bridled on a flat plate, and marked with the letters aforesaid."

Now this forever settles the C. P. joke, and it is to be hoped that the fraternity will profit by it.

\* \* \*

### Correct Cataloging

**H**AVE just received a letter from S. S. Sherwood, of Bethel, Conn., and his sentiments are those of most of us, I think, when he says:

"Speaking of arms auctions and the careless way the cataloguers handle them, have you noticed that when a Kentucky rifle is mentioned they never say whether it is rifled or smooth bore—which makes all the difference in the world to some collectors—or whether it is serviceable or a relic, or what repairs are to be made.

"'Stock damaged at lock' don't tell you much—it may be slight and easily repaired, or it may be ruined beyond repair. People who have been stung once or twice therefore never bid half what they would if they only knew the positive condition of what they are bidding on. The auctioneers are dependent for the sale of their lot on those who are personally present at the sale. As a matter of fact those present may only be interested in a few pieces and the balance goes to outsiders at much lower figures than could normally be obtained if they were described properly."

## What Is Your Guess?

**I**N the days of a century ago, when the majority of gunsmiths were embodying their individual ideas in the rifles they produced, there frequently occurred weapons of marked individuality. Frequently such examples have resisted time and escaped destruction to furnish the firearms collector of today with food for conjecture.

Such a specimen is the giant Early American rifle recently found in Kentucky. It is one of

## More Good Things Coming

**A** MORE cordial reception than that which collectors have accorded the "Firearms of Yesterday" department could not have been desired. Whenever a collector has learned that the department is to become a permanent feature, he has written to congratulate the magazine on its new policy of including the old, as well as the new in its contents as a regular feature.

## Join The Circle

**"F**IREARMS of Yesterday," as a department for collectors is still in swaddling clothes but it will not be many months before the editors will begin to realize at least a part of their ambitions to have it develop into a medium of real service and pleasure to the antique arms enthusiast. That the idea of making the new department a common meeting ground for collectors is being welcomed is evident from



What Was the Purpose of This Gun? Was It Designed for Block House Defense? Was It an Attempt by Some Forgotten Smith to Produce a Weapon of Long Range and Extreme Accuracy or Did It Take the Place of a Tavern Dice Box of Long Ago?

the most interesting which has come to light for some time, and is undoubtedly one of the earliest of American "high power" rifles. It weighs about 40 pounds, is about 6 feet over all, and has a finely rifled bore of about .75 caliber. Note, from the photograph, the depression in the stock to contain deer tallow for wiping the patches.

Some collectors who have seen the piece take it to be a "block-house defence gun," but I cannot connect such a romantic history with it. In the first place, the old weapon is a set trigger flintlock of the period 1800-1825, and not any earlier. There was at this time no necessity for a block-house defence gun in Kentucky, as one D. Boone cleaned up the hostiles years previously.

Now as to my own theory which I believe may be correct, I take the gun to be a target rifle, pure and simple, although of unusual size and weight, these features having been emphasized in an attempt to produce a gun of long range and great power, compared with the ordinary weapons of the day.

When a boy in Kentucky, I spent most of my time hanging around the shop of an old rifle crank, one George Howat, at Newport. This was about 1878, and Howat, a rifle maker *par excellence* was at that time past seventy years of age. He told me many things about Kentucky rifle makers, and some of these stories I still remember. Upon one of them is based my theory in connection with the present exhibit.

In the early days, Howat declared, intense rivalry existed between different local makers in the production of the best long-range and most accurate weapons of the many which figured at the matches held annually at some "grove" where the people gathered from miles around to compete against one another. I think it probable that the gun now up for scrutiny was produced by some local and obscure gunsmith for use at one of these gatherings in an effort to capture the long-range prize—who knows?

The third theory is that the piece was a "tavern gun." In parts of the country where shooting was popular, a heavy rifle for rest shooting was frequently as common an article of tap-room equipment as a dice box for deciding who would pay for the drinks. Such rifles almost always were extremely heavy of barrel, and were frequently fitted with tin sunshades over the entire barrel.

Whatever the purpose of this gun may have been, there is undoubtedly some collector who can supply the missing information.

Better still, several collectors who have made the study of ancient firearms a life work and who are fully qualified to produce interesting and instructive articles dealing with this subject have promised the readers of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN some very fine material in early forthcoming issues. Among them are Francis W. Breuil, who will be recalled as the author of that very interesting description of the Forsyth pistol which appeared in the January 1 number. Mr. Breuil is preparing among other subjects some important data on the Collier weapons with especial reference to the career of the inventor of this very interesting type, the mechanical principles of which were a generation ahead of their time. Through having had the opportunity to examine several examples of Colliers' handicraft, Mr. Breuil is exceptionally well posted on his subject, and is prepared to make available for the benefit of collectors not only additional data on Collier pistols but also details concerning the Collier rifles, as the inventor of which this gunsmith was better known.

### DO YOU KNOW WHERE THERE ARE ANY RARE EXAMPLES OF AMERICAN OR EARLY BRITISH GUNSMITHING?

*If so write to Captain Jerome Clark and tell him about them. Without doubt, among such suggestions will be found the subjects for many stories which will be of paramount interest to the brotherhood.*

*What the Editors want in these pages is largely material of unusual character which will appeal alike to the seasoned collector and the amateur. But material of less importance from the standpoint of the experienced collector cannot be entirely omitted since one of the important functions of this department is to foster interest in firearms collecting among types and to help them in their efforts to obtain specimens by acquainting them with facts which may at times be old stories to the old timers.*

*So let us hear from you. It will help the good work along. THE EDITORS.*

the letters which are being received. One has come from S. B. Braden, of Washington, Pa., through which he introduces three collectors of firearms to such other members of the fraternity as may not be acquainted with them. They are George Hayes and William Wylie of Washington, Pa., and Thomas R. Spencer of Lebanon, Ohio.

One of the most encouraging circumstances in connection with the appearance of the antique firearms section is the number of letters which have come in from readers who state that while they are not collectors they are interested in material dealing with the weapons of the past. This will, no doubt, in time develop into a cordial understanding between the men who delve into the past and those who find profitable recreation in modern marksmanship.

\* \* \*

## "Uncle Benny's"

**E**VERY reader of the pages devoted to "Firearms of Yesterday" has undoubtedly noticed the companion department on page 30, devoted to the purchase, sale and exchange of antiques. Returns from the initial appearance of this department prove that it is supplying a distinct need.

It will be the policy of the editors to keep these advertising columns as the other advertising pages of the magazine have always been. There is of course no valid reason why the classified ad department should not be used by dealers and collectors alike. And whether it be collector or dealer, the management of the magazine will insist upon a square deal in every instance both for buyer and seller, and in any instance where such is not the keynote of a deal the offender will be excluded from our columns.

In this connection it will be noted that many of the advertisements appearing in the antique "Want and For Sales" are either "keyed" or initialed. The reason for this system is obvious, since a collector who may wish to dispose of or purchase a single piece may not care to lay himself open either to miscellaneous offers of specimens which he may not want or subject himself to offers for examples in his collection which he does not care to sell. The magazine policy of insisting upon satisfaction for both seller and buyer, however, should make this system, when used perfectly satisfactory.



# THE NRA NEWS

Conducted by C. B. Lister

## THE FRATERNITY IDEA

The greatest stumbling block to the expansion of the activities of the N. R. A. is the prevailing opinion among sportsmen that the Association is interested in and concerned with nobody except the target riflemen. The fact of the matter is that the N. R. A. is interested in promoting target shooting for the sole reason that it is only on the target range that a man can be taught the fine points of the shooting game. Unless he can see where each bullet strikes and can be taught what to do to move his hits into the bulls eye, the tyro will never fully appreciate the sport that is to be obtained from the rifle or pistol shooting game, and he will waste a great deal of ammunition trying to "get the hang of it."

The N. R. A. is interested in the welfare of every rifle and pistol shooter, and it is becoming increasingly evident that if some national association does not take to heart the interests of the scattered shooters, the time is not far distant when guns of all descriptions will be legislated out of existence in so far as honest citizens are concerned. The present agitation for the abolishment of handguns, if successful, would, as every one connected with the game knows, only result in the use of sawed-off shotguns or rifle barrels, which would make much more deadly weapons than the present pistols or revolvers, so that the next step of the antis would be to legislate out every sort of firearms. The only preventive of the cancerous growth of such anti propaganda in communities everywhere lies in the proper education of American citizens to what the rifle and pistol will do and will not do and to the place of small arms in the field of sport and in the defense of the Nation. Work must be carried on simultaneously in the schools and colleges and community organizations everywhere. Some strongly organized central association must do the work.

Every shooter, whether he be a dyed-in-the-wool target bug, a hunter, or merely an American who believes that young America should know how to protect itself, is vitally interested in the work that such an association does. The N. R. A. is the national fraternity of riflemen. It is the only organization having the support and sanction of the government of the United States. It is not a target shooters' organization—it is an American's organization. It does not pay the cash benefits for sickness and death that are one feature of the majority of fraternal organizations, but it does pay definite benefits in the form of promotion of good fellowship, protection against unwise legislation, promotion of intelligence, beneficial laws, and the saving and improving of the first American tradition—"a nation of riflemen."

If you men on the firing line will, spread this idea abroad, making plain to the public at large the real object of the Association, and will yourselves grasp the fraternal spirit, there can be no doubt of the ultimate place which the N. R. A. and the American rifle shooting fraternity must assume in the minds of the public, to the eternal confusion of the few misguided but exceedingly active agitators whose efforts to deprive citizens of their constitutional rights to possess and learn how to use firearms, can no longer be ignored.

There are plenty of application blanks available if any of you should want them.

## WISCONSIN COMING BACK

The Wisconsin National Guard was hard hit last year by the act of a socialist control legislature in doing everything in its power to abolish the Guard in that State. It was with considerable regret that the Adjutant General of Wisconsin was forced to give up his plans for sending a team to represent the State at the National Rifle Matches. Word comes from the editor of the official publication of the Wisconsin Guard that plans are afoot to send a team to the 1924 matches, however. Every rifleman in the state of Wisconsin should lend his assistance to the Adjutant General in seeing that these plans mature.

## ARKANSAS NATIONAL GUARD TO HAVE NEW RANGE

Plans are on foot to install a thoroughly modern range for the Arkansas National Guard on the site of the old range at Camp Pike, Arkansas. The range will be of permanent construction, pits and building to be of concrete, brick, and stone. There was a large range at Camp Pike established for training of troops during the war, but like most of the training camp ranges, it was hastily constructed, and will require considerable rehabilitating. It is to be hoped that Arkansas will be able to carry out this plan which will give the State one of the most modern and best equipped National Guard ranges in the country.

## ANOTHER COMMUNITY SERVICE RANGE

Hoquiam, Washington, has joined the ranks of community service rifle range organizations, according to a letter received from the Community Service Director, Miss Pauline M. Bornstein. The club affiliates with an application blank full of names and the director's letter states that there will be at least 250 more engaged in the rifle

club activities. The Red Circle came to be a familiar insignia during the war and is firmly established in the majority of cities of any size throughout the country. Rifle clubs are overlooking one of their best fields if they fail to get in touch with the local community service director. The Red Circle is generally backed by the most influential citizens of the community, so that if you get them pulling with you your chances for club room, a warm, well equipped range for the winter with a centrally located outdoor small bore range for the summer, will be vastly improved.

\* \* \*

## SANTA BARBARA HAS THE RIGHT IDEA

The report of record firing of members of the Santa Barbara, California Rifle Club which has just been received indicates a well balanced annual program of competitions. While local conditions must always be borne in mind in outlining the year's activities, the general idea followed by the Santa Barbara club can be applied to advantage by every affiliated organization, East or West. The club matches during 1923 embraced events with the military rifle over the international military ranges, walking bear matches, using a silhouette of a bear with zones scoring from five to two, exposed for five seconds and walking back and forth, any position from standing, firing as many shots as possible while the bear was exposed. Entries were limited to the Krag rifle.

The Rising Bear event, using the same target; .45 automatic pistol matches; outdoor small bore events; the regular Army qualification match; "any pistol or revolver" matches; fade-away matches, in which the competitor starts firing at 200 yards and moves back 100 yards at a time as long as he can keep three of his five shots in the bull's eye; the Army Courses, A and B; and the Navy Expert Rifleman Courses; the Army dismounted pistol course; and various inter-club and inter-county matches completed the program.

In connection with the match of June 7th, fired at 600 yards, twenty shots, Mr. H. F. Van Winkle, Secretary of the club, makes the following interesting comment:

"Handicap on basis of sights and previous ratings as Expert, Sharpshooter, or Marksman. Handicap not a success. Never Again!"

Some kind of handicapping system is generally admitted to be a splendid thing for club competitions, but it is an extremely difficult matter to arrange a handicap, particularly for the service rifle, which will meet with success. If there are any club secretaries who feel that they have solved this handicap problem, they owe it to the rest of the fraternity to let us have the dope as to how it was done.

It is unfortunate that the report of the Santa Barbara Club cannot be reproduced here just to show how neatly and how thoroughly club records can be kept. The entire report is typewritten on looseleaf sheets, the originals of which have apparently been retained in the club files, and the duplicates sent in to show what the club has been doing during the year. It is quite certain that records so kept will prove invaluable to the club Executive Committee in locating the best program for the coming year.

# HAVE YOU SENT IN YOUR REAFFILIATION FOR 1924?

## Finn's Turkey Shoot

By Himself

I suppose a sensational failure is more news than a moderate success, so this report of our Turkey Shoot will not receive National publicity. To be condensed and accurate:

We lost 63 turkeys, made some \$40.00; crowd good, weather good, shooting rotten to very good. (Signed) FINN, Secretary.

To continue, if the above seems too brief; in spite of forewarning that a 3½ inch square at 200 yards off hand was so small as to border on expecting continuous miracles, we persisted in our evil intention, and gradually reports of practice groups filtered in, which seemed to indicate that there would be nothing to it except selling each contestant three shots and giving him three turkeys therefor. Scared but game, we started selling practice tickets on the fatal morning on Nov. 25, and, true to form, one of our best little turkey shooters stepped up and made three consecutive but, thank Heaven, practice turkeys on the practice target. Then he stepped over just a few feet to the left and fired five vain and profitable shots on the identical target, but now loaded with a breakable glass plate before one flew to pieces. Likewise he used thirteen whole shots before getting the bag limit. As it was one Fred V. Begger doing this, and as he is likewise some little shot, we applied the mean average error as a multiplier to the profit we had expected to make and made room in the cash box for a few honest and residual dollars. Major Frazer waltzed up and contributed 15 shots for his three turks, and then Old Man Mental Hazard showed that he wasn't necessarily partial to golf by gently wagging a lot of guns which waggled not in practice, and each and every waggle dropped a piece of silver in a well known and itching palm whose first initials are C. C.

The pools went mighty slow, and we shot only 12, where we had figured on 50. Guess Mah Jong is popular with bridge players because you don't have to stand for the asinine playing of your partner, and our plate game seems to be popular because you shoot as you darn please and don't have to wait for anyone else to waste time on poor shots. Maybe when the gang gets onto the pool stuff they will like it better. Ten shooters, nearest shot to the center gets the meat.

Likewise we had a glass puncture without shattering. Pit crew was watching, so one T. T. Smith got his turk all right.

One Ted Park and his best half, who is champion of this State, came down from Bellingham to show us up. Ted wasted quite a few shots to start off, but when he got his .22 L. R. Stevens and 'scope right down to business he broke three plates in a row.

Mrs. Park confined her attention to the pool shooting, but no matter how good a shot she made, someone made one just a little better, so the Park family had to get along as well as they could with only three turkeys for Thanksgiving.

Every kind of rifle and cartridge in the world was out; family pets which would have a mighty mean radius in a machine rest, and which were

meaner than that when held off hand. One of the greatest tributes to advertising is the faith lots of folks have in what a rifle will do; "if I could shoot as well as it can." Live and learn, if possible.

\* \* \*

### DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP

Little over a year ago, Mr. C. C. Berkley, of Newport News, wrote us asking whether there were any riflemen in that city with whom they could associate in friendly matches. We were forced to tell him that the one-time rifle club had been defunct for some years, and that we knew of no one in Newport News with whom he could get together. But we told him what we could about the work of the N. R. A. and the possibilities of individual membership, so he joined up, following shortly after with applications for the rest of the Berkley family. They all fired in the various mail events and then in due course came the request for club affiliation blanks. These were sent, and under date of December 14, we have the following letter from Mr. Berkley accompanied by newspaper clippings.

"I am happy to be able to report that we have at last opened a small bore gallery range in this city with some degree of publicity and public interest. This range has a 50-ft. and a 75-ft. firing line with ten targets, and a 60-ft. pistol range of two targets. Shooting will be permitted under the supervision of a Master of the range, and instruction given according to the Army regulations every night in the week, except Sunday; and to High School students who wish the privilege, probably in the afternoon.

"The range is jointly controlled by the Huntington Rifles, the National Guard Unit in this city, and the Kecoughtan Rifle Club, affiliated with the National Rifle Association. Provision is made for the enjoyment of this range by the High School students until they get their range built in the new High School, students of the Apprentice School of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and the Boy Scouts. Also the other National Guard Units, with proper permission will be permitted to use the said range, and as well the police, the pistol range.

"We expect this to be a busy range during the winter months. For the spring, we have a 200-yard range which I have been using for several years, which will be fitted up for small bore practice.

"At our opening, besides the members of the Huntington Rifles and the Kecoughtan Rifle Club, there were present the judge of our local court, city councilmen, the Chairman of the School Board, the school officials, the President of the Boy Scouts' Souncil, with other members of the Boy Scouts' Council, with other members of the Apprentice School and other prominent local citizens, to lend encouragement to the undertaking.

"I am enclosing you several clippings from the sporting page of the local paper, on which page is now carried all rifle news.

"I feel that our efforts are bringing forth good fruit in some measure. I understand that Norfolk is about to organize a rifle club and I shall get in touch with them and there will probably be items

of club news forthcoming shortly for that column in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN."

Mr. Berkley attacked his problem from the best possible angle. That is, from the standpoint of rifle shooting as a sport, warranting the support of the community at large, even to the city council. The salvation of the shooting game from the hands of law making maniacs lies in this one direction. It must be impressed on the nation as a whole that rifle shooting is first of all a splendid community sport, barring no one because of height, weight, or physical disability, or sex, teaching self-control to a remarkable degree, developing sportsmanship, and showing its followers the value of team work. Consequently it is a most important measure of national defense sponsored by the War Department and worthy on both counts of the support of the city fathers. There is surely no rifleman anywhere who is more alone in his desire to shoot than was Mr. Berkley not so many months ago. There is surely no city in the United States better equipped to conduct rifle shooting as a community sport than is Newport News at the present time. You may not have the ability to convince others of this fact that is necessary to put over, but if you are enthusiastic in the cause, you can find someone who has that ability. And what has been done in Newport News can be done in any city in the country. The only way to do it, though, is to carry on and not give up the ship because you seem to be a lone wolf for a while.

\* \* \*

### ANOTHER POLICE CLUB

Another organized police department has been added to the steadily increasing roll of the guardians of the law who believe that being able to hit what they shoot at will mean more toward making it unnecessary to shoot than anything else that they can do. The Mohawk Division, Property Protection Department, New York Central Railway Police, are the latest addition to the fraternity. Captain J. S. Starks is the leader of this outfit which numbers thirty-four officers and men, with headquarters at Union Station, Albany, New York. The Delaware and Hudson Railroad had two teams of pistol shooters at Camp Perry last September, and it is apparently the intention of the New York Central to get after the scalps of the Delaware and Hudson men. Incidentally, these railroad police teams should be able to get together in some mighty interesting shoulder-to-shoulder matches, as well as in pistol matches with the various municipal police departments which do not enjoy the pass privilege on railroads, and so must conduct most of their matches by mail. The growing tide of interest in police marksmanship is one of the most favorable signs of the times, and offers an opportunity to civilian rifle clubs which must not be overlooked. If you have not already taken steps to get the police force of your community shooting with you either as members of your club or as a separate club, get busy now. When the police find that there are among civilian marksmen honest citizens, good sportsmen, and valuable friends, you will hear less from the anti-gun movement now being so actively sponsored by paid propagandists and crooks.

# HOW MANY NEW MEMBERS HAVE YOU SIGNED UP?



### HAVERHILL CLUB BELIEVES IN CLUB ADVERTISING

From Mr. A. C. Balch, Secretary of the Haverhill Rifle and Gun Club, comes an attractive three fold, six page folder bearing the challenge on the front fold "Can You Do This?"; and showing the reproduction of a fifty-foot gallery target with a much perforated nine and ten ring. Inside the folder we find the heading "Outdoor and Indoor Sport for Real Men," under which are grouped subheads of "The Armory," "Rifle Matches," "Pistol Practice on the Outdoor Range," "Your Duty to your Country and Your Home," and "Shooting as a Sport." The center fold bears a short history of the club and a list of the officers, and on the back is the ad of a local hardware company. The folder is apparently the work of some one who knows his business, and in view of its attractive get-up and convenient size, (it measures about 3 inches by 5 inches, folded), it will no doubt do the Haverhill Club a great deal of good, and will advertise shooting to everybody as a clean, cosmopolitan sport. By describing the attraction of the club ranges, the opportunities for local and national competition, the good fellowship of the range, and by making an appeal to the man who has a home to protect, the folder cannot fail to get read and to make a favorable impression.

\* \* \*

### D. C. CLUBS STAGE CONTEST

Champions, Ex-Champions, and Near-Champions jostled elbows on the evening of December 27, when George Washington University riflemen administered a decisive defeat to their old comrades of the National Capital Rifle Club.

Of recent years there has been too little shoulder to shoulder competition in the District, and conditions calling for 20 shots off-hand, any sights, 3-pound pull, brought together a numerous gallery of club members and friends at the Marine Barracks.

George Washington	National Capital	
Stokes, W. R.	191	Nuesselein 189
Anadale	182	Middleton 183
Newcomb	181	Stokes, R. C. 179
Barry	181	Fisher, M. 179
Trimble	180	McGarity 173
	915	902

\* \* \*

### NEW STATE SECRETARIES

#### NEW YORK

The appointment of Colonel Fred M. Waterbury as N. R. A. State Secretary for New York has been recommended by the Adjutant General of that State and confirmed by the N. R. A. Colonel Waterbury is well known to the riflemen of the Empire State, and has a first-hand working edge of the problems of the civilian and National Guard riflemen who now come under his direct supervision.

#### ILLINOIS

The aggressive Illinois State Rifle Association has a new N. R. A. State Secretary to co-operate with in the person of Colonel S. O. Tripp. Colonel Tripp is located in the office of the Adjutant General of Illinois, and it is expected that as a result of this close tie-up, the civilians and Guardsmen in Illinois will both benefit, and that interest in rifle shooting, already keen in Chicago and the vicinity, will be extended throughout the State.



Conducted by

Col. C. E. Stodter

## Special Rifles and Fittings

Shortly after the U. S. .22 caliber rifle became available for sale inquiries were received in this office in regard to the possibility of fitting the Model 1922 pistol grip stock as furnished on the .22 caliber rifle to the .30 caliber service rifle. As the .22 caliber barrel was made slightly larger in diameter than the .30 caliber barrel, this stock could not be fitted to the .30 caliber without alterations. Therefore, to satisfy the demands of the riflemen who wished to fit up a sporting Model Springfield, we had some .30 caliber barrels made with the same outside dimensions as the .22 caliber barrel and these barrels were fitted to the receivers sent in by riflemen who desired to have a new barrel fitted to their old receiver and to use the 1922 pistol grip stock.

The furnishing of these barrels and stocks led to a demand for a complete .30 caliber rifle equipped with the 1922 pistol grip stock and the Lyman No. 48 Receiver Sight. After considerable delay special funds were procured to make up a small number of these rifles. The barrels were made according to the National Match specifications and were star-gauged and tested. The first supply was exhausted several months ago and arrangements were made for a new supply which should be available within the next month. Springfield Armory reports that these rifles show remarkable accuracy, in some cases better than the regular National Match rifles. The price of the present lot of sporting rifles will be \$50.84, which includes packing charges.

A considerable number of riflemen who had purchased Springfield rifles desired to fit them with sporting stocks and several months ago arrangements were made for the manufacture of a small quantity of pistol grip stocks which would fit the service rifle. There are two types of these stocks. One to fit the service rifle with the rear sight base removed and the other with the rear sight base left on. The outside dimensions of both of these stocks are exactly like the .22 caliber stock. Owing to the expense of making up some special tools for cutting the grooves for the barrel, the price of these stocks is somewhat higher than that of the .22 caliber stock. The cost including packing charges is \$8.74. In making request for these stocks, the purchaser should state whether he desires the stock with the rear sight base left on or removed. In addition to these stocks we have still another pistol grip stock made with full length military fore end, which will interchange with the regular service stock using the same hand guard and upper and lower bands. The price of these stocks is the same as the price of the .22 caliber stock, which is \$6.61 including packing charges.

The butt plate for all of these stocks is the same. It is made from a steel forging with a flat surface which fits against the butt of the stock and curved rear surface which is checked to prevent slipping. The shape of this butt plate and of the stock enable the stock to be cut off or the pitch of the butt plate altered to a certain extent without difficulty. The dimensions of the stock is as follows: Length from trigger to butt plate, 13½ inches; drop at comb 1½ inches; drop at heel 2¼ inches; distance from trigger to front edge of pistol grip, 3¼ inches; circumference of grip 5¼ inches; length of butt plate 5¼ inches. The same stock was used on the special match rifles made for the International team last year. For use in the off hand position a special aluminum butt plate was made which interchanges with the regular butt plate and is slotted which permits an adjustment of about seven-eighths inch for the purpose of giving more drop when used in the off hand position. This butt plate has a 4 inch lower prong but no upper prong and can be used in kneeling, sitting and prone position, if desired. The price of this butt plate including parcel post charges is \$1.50.

\* \* \*

### MORE CARBINES

This office has just been advised by the Ordnance Department that there is a considerable supply of Krag carbines on hand at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., with barrels slightly pitted, stocks and hand guards slightly dented, but otherwise in perfect mechanical condition, but probably not suitable for accurate target shooting. It is believed that these carbines will be satisfactory for hunting purposes at the ordinary game killing ranges. These carbines have 22 inch barrels, total length 41½ inches, weight 8 pounds. The price including packing charges is \$5.00.

The supply of Krag ammunition at Western Armory has become exhausted and the only places in which we have this ammunition are Schenectady, N. Y., Augusta, Ga., and Erie Proving Grounds, near Camp Perry.

\* \* \*

Arrangements have been made for the manufacture of a supply of 1924 National Match rifle and pistol ammunition for sale to civilian riflemen. It will be several months, however, before this ammunition is available. In the meantime we have a supply of 1923 National Match Rifle Ammunition which can be sold for \$60.00 per case of 1200 or \$3.00 per bandolier of 60.



# THE DOPE BAG



**A FREE SERVICE TO TARGET, BIG GAME AND FIELD SHOTS  
ALL QUESTIONS BEING ANSWERED DIRECTLY BY MAIL**

Rifles and Big Game Hunting: Major Townsend Whelen

Pistols and Revolvers: Major J. S. Hatcher

Shotgun and Field Shooting: Capt. Charles Askins

Every care is used in collecting data for questions submitted, but no responsibility is assumed for any accidents which may occur.

## Ballistic Records By Townsend Whelen

THE number of riflemen who are conducting tests of greater or less complexity and exhaustiveness is constantly increasing. Many of these amateur ballistic investigators are obtaining data of considerable interest and value. Their findings in most instances are worthy of perpetuation at least for the investigators own files.

Among the shooters who are collecting special ballistic data is E. B. Huffman of Columbus, Ga. His activities present a typical example. One of his recent letters reads:

Last July you very kindly gave me some information requested regarding the smallest charge of No. 20 which would burn properly, also the largest charge of No. 80 which could be crowded behind a heavy cast bullet of 180 to 190 grains, asking that I advise you of results obtained. It was only recently that I had an opportunity of completing a thorough test, which accounts for the fact that I had not notified you of results before this time.

As to No. 20, or Pyro, or 308, whichever may be the proper designation, 35 grains with the 170 grain F. A., bullet, is the smallest charge that will burn properly, and the accuracy of this load is splendid, about the same as a like charge of No. 16. Forty grains behind the 170 grain bullet, with a 1-16th inch hole drilled in the point makes a perfect mushroom, and should be fine for medium sized game. I hope to try it on the small black bear and deer in South Georgia or Florida before the end of the season. It penetrates four inches of hard pine and about eight inches of dirt.

The 180 grain Modern-Bond bullet (which, by the way weighs 190 grains when cast 1-10) gives nice accuracy with 14 grains of No. 80, without fusing, although it leads the barrel quite a bit. I believe, from my limited experience, and from tests conducted that 13 grains is just about correct. Excellent accuracy with no lead. I might mention here that I refer throughout to the Springfield.

Recently I have been trying to work up a buckshot, or round ball load for squirrel. The results have surprised me very much. With the Ideal 45 grain round ball, measuring 313, and 3½ grains of No. 75, held on the primer with a pinch of absorbent cotton, range 25 yards, four five shot

groups averaged exactly ½" x ¾". Throughout, the offshot was conspicuous by its absence. Have you ever tried a load of this kind? If not, I would like to send you a few rounds. In my humble opinion it leaves no room for doubt as to the much discussed all round rifle.

### 11.2 m/m Mauser Rifle.

Test of a rifle made by Heinrich Knecht of Sulz for Mr. E. E. Sargent of Pasadena, Calif.  
Rifle has 29½ inch barrel. Tested at Du Pont Powderworks Laboratory, June 8, 1923.

Powder	Bullet gr. wt.	Wt of Charge grs.	Air Space ins	No. of Rounds	Test Vel at 53'	Flash	Remarks.
Foreign flake	331.5 S.P.	80.9	.15	5	2493	Small red	2.2 gr black powder included in wt of charge, probably used as ignition charge.
Foreign flake	322.5 M.C.	90.6	.15	3	2496	Small red	3.2 gr black powder included in wt of charge.
No. 15, Lot 167	339.2 S.P.	65.0	.55	1	1913	Large white	
No. 15½, Lot 187	"	83.0	.25	1	2262	Small red	
No. 17½, Lot 711	"	70.0	.55	1	2090	"	
"	"	75.0	.40	1	2264	"	
"	"	80.0	.30	1	2443	"	
"	"	82.0	.25	1	2482	"	
No. 17, Lot 1002	"	77.9	.30	1	2412	Large white	

Note.—The black powder in the German factory loaded cartridge was distributed throughout the flake powder, and was either used as a booster charge or to cut down the muzzle flash. The Heilmann Testing Station, Germany, claimed that this gun and cartridge developed practically 2800 f.s. M.V.

### REPLICA OF INDEX CARD DESCRIBED

I know that you are not supposed to be a pistol man, but nevertheless what do you think of No. 80 in the 38 Special? DuPont says 7½ grains; Major Hatcher says not more than 6 grains, and in some correspondence I have had with Chauncey Thomas, he advises in his characteristic manner that I am inviting violent and sudden death and will eventually mess up the surrounding scenery with either myself, my gun, or both. So far Major Hatcher's advice seems best, as 7½ grains certainly does not burn well, and 6 grains does very much better. Possibly a very tight crimp will eliminate the trouble.

I was very glad to get the data relative to the minimum load of No. 20 powder for the 170 grain bullet, and also for the information regarding the charge for the Bond bullet, and the round ball load for the Springfield. I have often used buckshot loads in the Springfield with good success at 25 yards. I would like to know, however, how Mr. Hoffman retained this round bullet in the case? Did he slightly strike it with a mallet to seat it in the mouth? And did he use any lubricant on the bullet?

I shall file all this data for future information. It may interest Mr. Hoffman and others doing similar work to know how I take care of my records. Wherever possible I record all information on cards 5 inches by 8 inches, which are standard size for card indexes, and which can be obtained from any stationer. I am illustrating sample of one of these cards picked at random and copied from my file. I started this system about two years ago, and I find it most excellent and convenient, and everything is in one small box on my desk where I can find just what I want instantly. The index now contains about 2000 cards, covering a multitude of subjects. By instituting it I was able to dispose of about 250 pounds of old records, quite an item to a man who has to move his home every two or three years. Besides, I can now find any data instantly, instead of having to hunt through 250 pounds of stuff for it.

Besides this card index, I have the usual cabinet file in which letters and clippings from magazines are filed flat in cardboard folders as in the usual office. This file now occupies three drawers in the usual metal cabinet. Matter is filed alphabetically and by subject. For example, in it I can turn to the folder covering the 250-3000 Savage rifle in which I can find every worthwhile article on this rifle that has appeared in print since the rifle was put out. Another folder contains articles and dope on hunting and exploring in Yukon Territory. I can go down in

it and find such things as sketches of the spoor (tracks) of all African animals, and the kinds of grass that horses thrive best on in our northwestern mountains, or drawings of the complete Springfield rifle, etc. A fourth drawer contains photographs and maps, and then of course I have my library of about 3000 volumes. My rifles occupy a rack in my little den, and my workshop and loading outfit, tools, etc., occupy a closet about 4 x 5 feet, with a cubbyhole for everything, and a little work-bench so I can reach everything without moving. When one lives in an apartment he has to do some scheming to get everything fitted in and shipshape. I have so much work to do also that I must have every-

thing instantly available so as not to waste time, or I would never get through.

Now relative to the use of No. 80 powder in revolver cartridges: I have never used it, but I have had two or three of the Du Pont men tell me that it was a most excellent powder for use in the .38 Special cartridge. One of the characteristics of No. 80 is that if you get an overcharge it seems to give too much pressure at the base of the case, and it swells the head of the case, even while the total breech pressure may be relatively small.

#### WANTED—DOPE ON THE .32 POLICE POSITIVE

I AM the owner of a .32 cal. Colt's Police Positive Target Revolver, about which I am desirous of obtaining the following information:

Assuming that my ability to shoot this gun is perfect, what size groups could I expect to obtain at distances of 10-25-50 yards, using the best ammunition obtainable? Also, what is the maximum distance at which this gun is accurate and what size groups ought to be expected? How does all this compare with this same gun in caliber of .22 long rifle?

How does the accuracy of the .32 S. & W. long cartridge compare with the .32 Police Positive or Colt's New Police cartridge, also ammunition loaded with black and smokeless powder?

I have obtained the best accuracy with a hand load composed of a 98 grain bullet, S. & W. type, cast 1 part tin and 35 parts lead; 2.6 grains of Du Pont No. 5 powder; and a No. 6 U. M. C. primer. Can you suggest any improvement on this or give a more satisfactory load?

Will a hollow-base bullet give more accurate results than the square base type? I see cast bullets are obtainable from the Western Cartridge Co., which I assume are sized and lubricated ready for use. Would these bullets be apt to give me as good or better results than those of my own manufacture? Will the accuracy of this load be improved any by resizing the neck of the cases, also by outside as well as inside lubrication of the bullets?

I did not obtain very satisfactory results with this gun until I began to reload for it. The load mentioned, while seeming to give a little more recoil (if it is termed such in revolver shooting) gives me from one-third to one-half smaller groups than I can obtain with a certain standard brand of .32 S & W long factory loaded ammunition.

E. W. L., Oxford, N. Y.

Answer (by Maj. Hatcher): The .32 Caliber Police Positive cartridge is not as well known as some of the other cartridges, such as the .22 long rifle, the .38 special, and the .44 special, which are the most accurate revolver cartridges made, and therefore the ones for which the most data is at hand. I have not done a great deal of work with the .32 Police Positive, and therefore am not able to help you a great deal.

I believe, however, that this cartridge is one on which we need information, and your work with it is of considerable interest. I would be glad to hear from you as to the results obtained, giving the different size groups you are able to get with factory loaded and hand loaded ammunition.

I would not expect better groups than the following with factory loaded ammunition:

- 1 inch at 10 yards
- 2 1/4 inches at 25 yards
- 6 inches at 50 yards

This gun is not accurate at longer distances than fifty (50) yards. One prominent cartridge manufacturer gives the accurate distance as thirty-five (35) yards.

The .22 Caliber long rifle will give more accurate groups at all ranges, and will shoot well up to seventy-five (75) yards.

The accuracy of the three .32 Caliber cartridges you mention, is about the same as far as I have been able to determine.

The hand load that you give is just about what I would recommend. I know of nothing to improve on it.

I do not believe that a hollow base bullet will help you any.

It is probable that the factory made bullets will give you greater accuracy than the hand made ones, as the factory bullets are generally swedged to shape under pressure, which makes them exact in size and more uniform in specific gravity.

The best accuracy is obtained by resizing the necks of the cases so that every bullet has the same fit in seating it in the cartridge cases.

I do not believe that outside lubrication of the bullets will help you any.

#### "LONG COLT" AND ".38 SPECIAL"

IS it possible to shoot the .38 caliber long Colt cartridge, as advertised for sale by the D. C. M., in a .38 S. & W. special? If so, would you advise it for target work only?

Is it harmful to use shot shells in a revolver? E. J. T., Los Angeles.

Answer (by Maj. Hatcher): It is possible to shoot the .38 caliber long Colt cartridge in a revolver chambered for the .38 Special.

This cartridge is not quite as accurate as the .38 Special, but shoots closer than most people can hold.

These cartridges are perfectly satisfactory for practice, but for the finest target work it is advisable to use the .38 Special cartridge.

It is not harmful to use shot shells in a revolver. There is a possibility of some leading, but this can easily be removed.

#### RE-TREATED RECEIVER

MAY I trouble you with a few questions that have puzzled me for some time? I've nearly worn out a copy of your AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, keeping a copy always on my desk.

In 1921 I purchased from a friend, also a member of N. R. A., a Star-gauged Springfield equipped with a maxim Silencer, who purchased it through D. C. M. in the latter part of 1920 I think. These rifles were a few months later taken off the N. R. A. list of rifles and supplies. I understood from an article I read some time ago that when rifles and receivers were on hand at Springfield Armory at the time they began the new heat treatment, these rifles and receivers were so treated. My rifle seems to have been heated after the gun was completed, since the inside of the receiver where the bolt slides through has a dark blue color so often shown on bright steel after having been heated. Could you tell me if this rifle has been so treated. Not that I am afraid of its blowing up, but I'd feel better anyway. Rifle No. 514,548, dated May, 1912, but was purchased and sent from Springfield in 1920 or 1921.

By the way, probably you'd be interested in knowing Remington 17 (war time cases) loaded with 37.5 grains Du Pont No. 20, with flat base 170 92 f. s. bullet not only split bases at the neck, but two of them out of a lot of 100 burst about half an inch from the rim. Am taking your advice literally and am using them for nothing but reduced loads. These loads were carefully hand weighed on scales sensitive to 1-20 of a grain.

Knowing how we gun cranks all over the country bother you with so many questions, would appreciate your answering when convenient to yourself. If your letter comes in a month or two I'll be more than satisfied. Thanking you, sir, D. R., Roskill, S. C.

Answer (by Maj. Whelen): As I understand it, Springfield Armory has in certain cases re-heat treated some of their receivers numbering below 800,000 when these receivers have been returned to the Armory, and have then fitted them with new barrels and with new stocks and other parts where necessary. It seems to me that it looks very much as though your rifle had been so treated, although the color on the outside of

the receiver is no sure indication of heat treatment as it may be merely a phase of the bluing of the receiver. In any event, whether this receiver has been re-heat treated or still has the old heat treatment, I feel sure that if you can trace its history back to manufacture from Springfield and find in the meantime that it has not been monkeyed with you can rest assured the rifle is perfectly safe and reliable for any use. Unfortunately, it is not practical or possible to trace the manufacture of a rifle at Springfield in detail by the number of the receiver alone.

I think you are very wise in confining the use of wartime fired cartridge cases when reloading to the reduced loads only.

#### DAILY VARIATION

SOME years ago I read one of your articles in a sporting magazine, dealing with the accuracy of rifles. It was stated that the best accuracy of the Springfield, from day to day, without re-adjustment of sights, was a group of 7 1-2 inches at 100 yards; and that the best machine made sporting rifles would group about an inch wider under the same conditions. However, in one of your rifles you had reduced the error for "day to day" accuracy to about 2 1-2 inches at 100 yards. I am quoting from memory, and may not be giving your exact figures.

I am using a bolt action Remington, and do quite a lot of target shooting with it. Its performance is about as you stated, though individual pranks are usually not larger than 3 inches at 100 yards. For target shooting this does not matter so much, as corrections can be made; but for difficult shots at game or vermin, it seems to leave too much to chance.

What is the cause of this difference in the point of impact from day to day, and what can be done to correct the error?

I have also a Savage .22 caliber, model 1919, and the barrel is pitted near the breech, in spite of careful cleaning. Nothing but Lesmoke cartridges have been used and cleaning has been done with Winchester Crystal Cleaner, always on the day of firing. Generally there is no trouble; but occasionally the patches come through rust colored, and it requires eight or ten saturated patches to wash out the color. The accuracy of the rifle seems to be unimpaired, and I should like to know how to preserve it. F. T., Rivers Inlet, B. C.

Answer (by Maj. Whelen): I recall the article on "daily variation" that you refer to. It is still true today, although not to quite the extent I mentioned. Still, if a rifle will average 10 shot groups at 100 yards of 2 1-2 inches, I think that a composite group of five 10 shot groups, fired under conditions as nearly alike as possible, but each group fired on a different day, would measure about five inches.

So far I have not been able to determine just why this is, nor do I believe we will ever find just why. But if I were speculating I should say that the cause was due to a combination of the following, about in the proportion given.

Difference in the method of aiming and the eyes on different days, 30 per cent.

Difference in the light, 20 per cent.

Difference in atmospheric conditions, 10 per cent.

Difference in way of holding and resting the rifle, 10 per cent.

Other unknown causes, 30 per cent.

A first class modern telescope sight and amber colored shooting glasses cut down this daily variation a little, probably because they tend to decrease the errors due to the first two causes.

I am sending you under separate cover a copy of "Care and Cleaning of Modern Firearms," which I think will enable you to solve your cleaning troubles with the .22 cal. rifle. Use water in cleaning, dry most thoroughly, and then use any good gun grease. Always clean the bore of a .22 again a day or two after firing. If this latter precaution is not most religiously observed the bore of a .22 is almost sure to rust sooner or later.

# **WINCHESTER**

TRADE MARK

## **Model 52 Rifle**

**Winner of twenty-nine  
National Championships  
during the year 1923!**



### **"Count 'em"**

**Indoor Championships  
National Individual  
9 out of 12**

**National Team (some or  
all members using Model 52)  
10 out of 16**

**Outdoor Championships  
National Individual  
4 out of 7**

**National Team (some or  
all members using Model 52)  
6 out of 7**

**Total: 29 out of 42!**

**THE PROOF OF THE RIFLE IS IN THE SHOOTING!**

*For full information concerning the Model 52 write to*

**WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.**

**NEW HAVEN, CONN.**



# A FEW THOUSAND BULLETS AND NEW CASES AT HALF PRICE OR LESS

28 HUNTING AND MILITARY CALIBERS—SEE IF YOUR SIZE IS HERE

These ammunition components were supplied by Winchester, Remington, U. S. Cartridge Co., and Frankford Arsenal for ballistic tests, hence are A1 grade. They are surplus stock.

Here are rare bargains. Cases and bullets are priced to move them.

Some lucky handloaders can obtain what they have often dreamed of—enough cheap ammunition for their favorite hunting rifles to develop real skill.

Even the military sizes are priced below the very bottom figures at which N. R. A. members may buy from the War Department. Quantities are strictly limited to what surplus we have. In some calibers there are only a few hundred bullets or cases.

## 45-90 BULLETS

Metal Jacketed with Soft Point. They weigh about 300 grains, measure .4570-inch in diameter. Unexcelled in .45-70.

Price, \$1.18 a hundred

## 45-90 EMPTY CASES

All new, of smokeless type with ring to keep bullets from receding

Price, \$1.93 a hundred

## 25-35 BULLETS

Soft Point, Winchester standard 117-grain bullet. Boxes of 50. Almost given away at

50 cents a hundred

## 25-35 Empty Cases

All new Winchester cases in factory boxes of 25.

Price, \$1.35 a hundred

## 25-20 BULLETS

All Soft Point, standard 86-grain, .257-inch type. They are useful in 250 Savage and 25-35 for light loads.

Price 60 cents a hundred

## 25-20 EMPTY CASES

New unprimed cases of smokeless type in boxes of 50.

Price, 82 cents a hundred

## 25 CALIBER BULLETS

These are the rare 100-grain full nickel-jacketed Remington bullets with round point. They measure .257-inch in diameter.

Excellent for target shooting in 25 Rimless, 250 Savage and 25-35 rifles. Unexcelled for short range in all 25 Cal. rifles. The only 100-grain bullets you can buy for less than \$27 a thousand.

Price, \$1.00 a hundred

## 303 SAVAGE BULLETS

180-grain Full-Jacketed, measuring .311-inch. One of the handsomest bullets you ever saw.

Also 190-grain Soft Pointed; .311-inch diameter.

Price, \$1.00 a hundred

## 303 SAVAGE EMPTY CASES

Savage make, in boxes of 50; all new, unprimed.

Price, \$1.67 a hundred

All 303 Savage bullets may be used in 303 British and 7.65 m.m. rifles; also in 8 m.m. rifles with tight groove diameter.

## 35 WINCHESTER, MODEL 1895 BULLETS

They weigh 250 grains and measure .358-inch in diameter—the Winchester standard.

Both Full-Jacketed and Soft-Pointed. The Full-Jacketed are best for target shooting, and for the smaller game you do not want torn to pieces. These full-weight bullets serve perfectly in reduced loads.

Price, \$1.08 a hundred

## 32-40 BULLETS

165-grain Full-Jacketed, with standard flat point. They make the 32-40 shoot up to its reputation for accuracy, and are useful on small game with full or reduced powder charges.

Also 165-grain Soft-Pointed, the standard 32-40 big game bullets with grooves in the jacket.

Price, either type, 75 cents a hundred

Orders will be filled promptly; first come first served. Terms cash with order or C. O. D.

The Cases are bright, clean and in factory condition, ready for loading. They fit all rifle chambers easily, never sticking, and they hold bullets snugly. They align with the rifle bore because they have no distortion from faulty resizing. At these prices, it pays handloaders to use new cases exclusively instead of fired empties.

Why fuss with cast bullets when here are the more perfect Jacketed ones at prices as low as the cost of casting? Note that there is a liberal supply of Full Jacketed or hard nose type which are the kind needed for reduced loads and for most handloading purposes.

Address: J. R. MATTERN, Julian, Pa.

Note: Your remittance will be returned immediately if items ordered are all sold. I will not substitute.



## Eight Close Groups at 50 Feet

These remarkably close and uniform groups were shot at 50 feet by Mr. Hervey Lovell of Indianapolis, Indiana, who used the US .22 N. R. A. in a Peterson-Ballard rifle.

Each group consists of five shots with the exception of the second one from the left in the top row. This is a ten-shot group, making 45 shots in the "bull" all told.

Shooters have found that the US .22 N. R. A. "squeezes 'em in closer."

Use the US .22 N. R. A.—the cartridge with the special priming which insures uniform ignition, making one shot perform like another—no "fliers", no misfires. This priming also gives longer accuracy life to your barrel because it is non-fouling and non-erosive.

We have a circular, entitled "Your Rifle—Be Good to It", which contains heaps of good information for the small-bore shooter. Write for your copy today.

**UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO.**

111 Broadway

New York, N. Y.



**.22 N.R.A.**  
*Long Rifle Cartridges*



Made by  
**BIRMINGHAM  
 SMALL ARMS  
 CO., Ltd.**



The Name  
 Guarantees  
 Quality and  
 Accuracy



**Your Rifle, Shotgun and Pistol Will Shoot  
 Better and Last Longer if You Use  
 These Practical Accessories**

**B. S. A. SAFETIPASTE**—Keeps the barrel bright and  
 right for any length of time.  
**B. S. A. "CUNIRID"**—An efficient paste for removing  
 metallic and other fouling from rifle and shotgun  
 barrels.  
**B. S. A. "KLEENWELL" OIL**—Non-hydroscopic—  
 strongly alkaline and neutralizes any acid in the  
 barrel.

Send for interesting descriptive literature  
 on B. S. A. Match Rifles, Air Rifles, Double  
 Barrel Shotguns, Firearms Access-  
 ories, etc.

**PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT CO., Inc.**  
 SOLE U. S. REPRESENTATIVES  
 Dept. 19 91 John Street New York  
 Canadian Representatives: Fraser Co.  
 152 Peel Street, Montreal, Canada



## Medals for Club Matches



Distinctive medals for  
 club matches are useful  
**PRIZES THAT LAST.**

Well arranged rifle and  
 pistol programs which offer  
 correctly-made medals will  
 stimulate interest in club  
 activities and increase the  
 membership.

Our business is to satisfy these requirements—to  
 conscientiously serve your club.

Medals supplied and specifications for new medals  
 promptly attended to.

### The American Metalcrafts Co., Inc.

Medal Makers for the N. R. A.

*Sales Department*

**718 Woodward Building  
 Washington, D. C., U. S. A.**

## FECKER TELESCOPIC SIGHTS

ready for immediate delivery as follows:

6 and 10 power in 18 inch length,

Price, \$30.00

6, 8 and 10 power in 22 inch length to  
 fit Springfield Rifles

Price, \$30.00

8 power in 20 inch length

Price, \$22.50

**J. W. FECKER**

5606 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, Ohio



## U. S. Government Marching Compass as Illustrated While They Last \$1.75

These are new compasses made by Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn,  
 N. Y., for U. S. Government. Dial is suspended in spirits, focusing  
 eyepiece, luminous dial. Furnished with plush lined leather case at  
 \$1.75, value \$24.50. No catalogs. Immediate shipment.

**Stockbridge Sporting Goods Co.**

Stockbridge Dept. R. A. Massachusetts

## Instructions in Learning Accurate Pistol Shooting

*By Gunnery Sergeant John M. Thomas*

**SINGLE COPIES AND UNDER TEN, FIFTY CENTS**

Address orders to: Gunnery Sergeant John M. Thomas

Rifle Range Detachment

Parris Island, S. C.

### SPRINGFIELD SET TRIGGERS

Double Set Triggers fitted to your Springfield trigger guard, complete with Sear  
 knock-off and Sear spring, \$15.00

1117 Fourteenth St.

L. NUSSLEIN

Washington, D. C.



## Hensoldt, the best Binoculars for Sportsmen, Riflemen and Explorers



### BECAUSE

*Their optical qualities are second to none. They have just as perfectly made and fitted lenses and prisms, just as large field of view, and just as large exit pupil as any other make of glass the same power the world over. Therefore they can be used in just as dim light and just as rapidly as any glass of their power made.*

*Their bulk is less than that of any other make of binocular of equal optical qualities, and this bulk is distributed so as to be less in the way, the glasses being long, narrow and thin, instead of wide and thick, quite an item when they must be carried on the belt all day long over rough country.*

*They can be thoroughly cleaned by the owner without tools in ten minutes. Binoculars must be cleaned occasionally. Days of desert dust, damp or foggy weather, or a fall in fording a river, and any other binocular must be sent for cleaning and adjustment to an optical expert who can be found only in a very large city. With a pocket handkerchief and a pocket knife your HENSOLDT will be as clear and clean as new in ten minutes. Send for circulars and prices.*

### M. HENSOLDT AND SONS

*William A. Ritz, Manager for U. S. A.*

2 STONE PLACE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

## Promises Never Kill Game

Have you grown tired waiting for your pet sporting Springfield or made to order rifle? If so, try us. We have long since passed the promising stage and are actively producing many rifles each week. On re-stocking jobs only where no rebluing, engraving or rebarrelling is involved we can usually make deliveries within two weeks. We can almost always make deliveries on rifles completely made to order from butt to muzzle in six weeks. Since December fifteenth, for example, we have produced complete, fifteen 7m-m rifles which, upon range test, muzzle and elbow rest, Lyman sights, gave groups at 100 yards averaging 2 1-2 inches.

Don't forget that we make a specialty of remodeling Springfield, Mauser and other military rifles into fine sporting weapons. For \$25.00 we will take the new Sporting Springfield with .22 cal. pistol grip stock, refinish and reshape stock to your dimensions, checker grip and forearm, add sporting barrel band and pistol grip cap, and return to you a De Luxe sporting Springfield. We also are prepared to turn out high grade, man sized stocks to your measurements for Springfield, Winchester 52, and B.S.A. rifles in two weeks' time, or other rifles in a little longer time.

### GRIFFIN AND HOWE, INC.

234 and 236 East 39th Street, New York City

Five minutes walk from Grand Central Station

## FIALA PAT. SLEEPING BAG

Weight 5 lbs.—warm as 30 lbs. of blankets. No hooks, strings or other crude contraptions.

Read What They Say:

"Without doubt, you have the best light weight bag on the market." Dr. C. P. Fordyce.

"After 23 years camping in nearly every part of our country—trying out many kinds of sleeping bags, I can congratulate you on having the lightest and warmest bag I have ever seen." J. M. Murdock.

FIALA Outdoor Sleeping Suits of pure "Angora" worsted.

FIALA Parkas and Sweater Coats for Skiing and Mountaineering.

FIALA High Grade 22 cal. Combination Rifle and Pistol, with 3 barrels, a \$30 Rifle for \$18.

Write for descriptive circulars

Anthony Fiala, 25 Warren St., New York  
FIALA OUTFITS Inc.

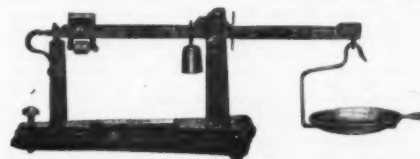
## SHOOTING ACCESSORIES

Everything to interest a rifleman. Send for my No. 6 Catalog, just out, showing over 200 cuts and complete Price List.

P. J. O'Hare

178 Littleton Ave.

Newark, N. J.



FAIRBANKS TYPE SCALE NO. 354

THE ONE YOU ASKED FOR

MODERN - BOND CORP.

813 West 5th Street, Wilmington, Del.

HAND BOOK

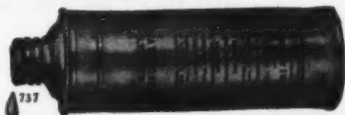
AND CATALOG OF LOADING TOOLS, 10 CENTS

## LYMAN SIGHTS

FOR EVERY PURPOSE AND EVERY GUN  
Leaders for Forty Years

Write for Booklet

Lyman Gun Sight Corp.  
Middlefield, Conn.



MARBLE'S Nitro-Solvent Oil  
Cleans Guns Easily

This wonderful oil removes the residue of all powders and easily loosens metal fouling and leading. Prevents rusting and pitting. Free from harmful chemicals and moisture.

At sporting goods and hardware stores and post exchanges; 2 oz. bottle 30c; 6 oz. can 90c. By mail 10c extra. Sample free.

MARBLE ARMS & MFG. CO.,  
502 Delta Ave. Gladstone, Mich.



# Antique.. Firearms FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE



## Terms

**C**OLLECTORS wishing to fill gaps in their exhibits and riflemen desiring to dispose of obsolete weapons will find this an excellent medium for purchases, sales and exchanges.

**Free Insertions.** Each subscriber is entitled to one insertion of one-half inch, when his subscription is paid up for one year. It is necessary only to write or print the text plainly, noting thereon the date subscription was paid. These advertisements will appear in the first available issue and should be in publication office two weeks prior to the following publication date.

**Paid Insertions.** Non-subscribers or those who have already made use of the subscriber's privilege may take advantage of these columns at a cost of \$1.00 per inch or part thereof. No advertisement for less than \$1.00 accepted. Advertisements will be set in 8 point solid. They should be in the publication office two weeks prior to the time appearance is desired.

**Business cards and display** in this column accepted at the rate of \$2.50 an inch. No space less than an inch sold for display.

**ANTIQUÉ AND MODERN FIREARMS** (new and used) sold, exchanged, and bought. Large stock—reasonable prices! Stephen Van Rensselaer, 873 Madison Avenue, New York City.

**FOR SALE**—Winchester Single Shot .45-90, fine, \$12.00. Winchester model 1876, cal. .45-60, fine, \$12.00. Sharps Borchardt hammerless .40-70 Sporting Model, fine, \$12.00. Sharps for linen cartridge, shooting order \$2.50. Feabody Martini Target Rifle, sights off—otherwise good, \$7.00. M. L. Shotgun Barrel, 42 inches, good, \$3.00. Remington cap and ball revolvers, .44 cal., like new, \$8.00. Colt's \$5.00 to \$8.00. .44-40 Tool and Mould, \$2.00. Extra mould 75 cents. Ideal mould 308334, new, \$1.50. Lyman rear sight No. 1 \$1.50. Old Ideal Hand Books \$1.00 each. Winchester catalogues, 75 cents each. Rifles and Rifle Practice. Wilcox 18858, \$2.00. U. S. Single Shot Pistols, Sawyer, 75 cents. Fred Wainwright, Grayling, Michigan.

**WANTED**—Good examples of early Kentucky flintlock rifles and carved powder horns. Send description (photograph, if possible) and price. J. G. Dillin, 102 West Front Street, Media, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—A fine flintlock double shotgun. Period of about 1780, gold vents, \$80.00. AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, No. 6.

**"FIREARMS OF YESTERDAY"** are a specialty with "THE OLD GEORGETOWN GUILD." At all times there are on hand a large number of specimens from which to select examples of early American, Confederate States and European firearms. Tell us what your collection needs. We will probably be able to help you. The Old Georgetown Guild, 2722 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

**FOR SALE**—Gold plated pin-fire revolver in case with cartridges. Inscribed as having been presented by the explorer, Henry M. Stanley, to the American Consul at Zanzibar, in 1870. Interesting museum piece. Detailed description and price on application. A. H., care the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

**WANTED**—Old cap and ball revolvers and Walker Colt 44's. Everett Weaver, P. O. Box 18, Boulder, Colo.

**WANTED**—A Springfield musket in good condition; prior to 1800. Address, AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, No. 3.

**WANTED**—A Harper's Ferry flintlock Army pistol, model 1814. Address, AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, No. 22.

**WANTED**—One Colt cap and ball revolver, caliber .44, one caliber .36. Must be in first-class condition. Dr. Edward W. Paine, 141 Main St., Waterville, Maine.

**FOR SALE**—Forty-Niner's Outfit—Pair Pepperboxes, Allen Patent, Buckskin money belt with I. X. L. Wostenholm knife attached and prospector's pick. Owned and used in Gold Rush days. Price, \$45.00. G. M. B., care the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

**FOR SALE**—Pair percussion smooth bore duelling pistols by J. Cooper. Length 14½ inches. Good condition. Price, \$25.00. N. H., care the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

**FOR SALE**—Winchester .30-30 Takedown, checked full pistol grip stock and fore-end, like new. \$35.00. WANTED—Flala comb. Oscar Myklejord, R. F. D. No. 2, Fosston, Minnesota.

**FOR SALE**—Early Eighteenth century Italian flintlock pistol, gold inlay in barrel, finely carved stock. Good condition. Price, \$25.00. Box G. Y., care THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

**FOR SALE**—Box-lock Navy pistol, Ames 1843, butt chipped, otherwise good condition. Box 232, the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

**FOR SALE**—Sharp's Boschardt's Rifle. Any one interested communicate with me. State price willing to pay for gun in used serviceable condition. R. E. Brown, 124 Franklin Ave., Bend, Oregon.

## APPLICATION FOR INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP IN THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION of AMERICA

Brig. Gen. FRED H. PHILLIPS, Jr., Secretary,  
1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I hereby request favorable consideration of my application for \_\_\_\_\_ membership in the  
National Rifle Association of America, and enclose herewith \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars, being fee for same.

I certify that I am a citizen of the United States. Age \_\_\_\_\_ Born \_\_\_\_\_  
in the County of \_\_\_\_\_, State of \_\_\_\_\_  
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Business \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_ Recommended by \_\_\_\_\_

### Different Memberships

Benefactor, \$1,000; Patron, \$500; Life, \$25; Annual, \$2.00; Junior, 50 cents.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP EXPIRES WITH THE CALENDAR YEAR.

# The Arms Chest



**GIVE YOUR CHILD A FIGHTING CHANCE** in these days of STRENUOUS competition. A Good Penman is given preference for all positions. Dr. Bevis' Aluminum System of Tracing-Penmanship INSURES EXACT FORM of LETTERS, CORRECT MOTION and TIME. The child cannot do it wrong. He MUST WRITE RIGHT. Complete set \$1.00; 3 sets \$2.25. Nat'l Educators Asso., Colo. Branch, 1115 No. Custer St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

**RIFLE RESTOCKING AND REBLUING**—We rebuild your military rifle in a sporting model and make it shoot as straight as your barrel is good. All rifles given target and working tests before shipment. W. R. McCay & Sons, 833 Morton St., New Castle, Pa.

**WANTED**—7 mm., 8 mm. or .30 U. S. '06 Sauer-Mausier Rifle, give description. Box 1617, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—Kodaks, Graflex cameras, lenses, binoculars at lowest prices, new and slightly used. We take your camera or high grade firearms in trade. National Camera Exchange, 7th and Marquette Sts., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

**SPORTING stock**, perfect diamond checked light steel butt plates and pistol grip caps, made to order. Butt plates \$1.75. Caps \$1.00. Send paper pattern of butt and grip with order. A. J. Kosholek, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

**SELL OR TRADE**—One case 2,000 .44-40s Winchester cts., \$25.00. WANT Colt .22 Auto., .45 Auto. cts., .38 Spl. Gal. or Mid Range cts. A. L. Steltz, Warehouse Point, Connecticut.

**WILL TRADE**—My Savage N. R. A. .22 cal. with Stevens 6-X scope, for Fecker 6-X scope to fit Springfield. Outfit in first class condition. Would consider a good spotting scope. Edward F. Smith, Winter Haven, Florida.

**FOR SALE**—One Craig sporting grip stock. New, handmade from American walnut. Beautiful piece of work, \$20.00. Write me for details on this stock and others. N. K. Houchins, 1356 S. Paxson St., Phila., Pa.

**FOR SALE**—One 1920 Bolt Savage .300 Lyman No. 54 rear and No. 26 Ivory front. Oil finish stock, Silvers pad. Fine, new condition. \$50.00. Money order gets it. C. A. Britton, Blackduck, Minnesota.

**FOR SALE**—One new star-gauged .30 caliber barrel for Springfield, \$10.00, or trade for accurate powder scales or powder measure. Howard L. Shaw, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—For Sterlingworth Hammerless full and modified barrels, excellent condition. WANT pump gun, \$35.00. Norman Herman, Box 420, Coatesville, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—Springfield '06, good condition, 24 Remington cartridge, 110 grain and 150 grain brone point. 50 cts. 154 gr. lead, \$30.00. C. A. Nestal, Albion, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—One absolutely new—never fired—Remington bolt action .30-06 rifle, fitted with checked pistol grip stock and forearm checked, completed with Lyman No. 48 rear and No. 17 target front sights—action worked up at factory, giving a nice pull. Good weapon in every detail. Cost \$88.00. Sell \$65.00. WANT—Heavy barrel Springfield with No. 5A glass, a Springfield .22 M-22, .22 Colt automatic; .38 cal. Colt Officer's Model 6 inch; new Service Target .44 or .45. T. C. Barrier, Box 52, Statesville, N. C.

**FOR QUICK SALE**—Full checked, fancy walnut, fine finish, new '03 Springfield sporting stock, has fancy checked steel butt plate and pistol grip cap, \$25.00. New Krag stock, equipped same as Springfield stock, \$20.00. Receiving \$1.00. I will ship C. O. D., subject to examination. A. J. Kosholek, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

**WANTED**—Stevens' Ideal rifles Nos. 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55 and 56. Prefer calibers: .22 L. R. and .25 Stevens R. F. Martin B. Donker, 607 Leonard St., N. W., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

**I WILL PAY Fifteen Dollars** for Springfield Rifle, Model 1903. Condition of bore and minor parts not important. Write me description of gun. Nathaniel C. Nash, Jr., 583 Exchange Bldg., Boston 9, Mass.

**SELL OR TRADE**—Three cases 2,000 each .38 Long Colt cartridges; 1 each Winchester U. M. C., U. S. C. Co., \$50.00 for lot. \$18.00 per case. WANT Colt .45 Model 1917 .45 Colt auto, cartridges. A. L. Steltz, Warehouse Point, Connecticut.

**RAPID FIRE BLUING SOLUTION**—Gun barrels can be blued more quickly and surely than by old method. \$2.00 for four ounce bottle. For sale by L. A. Steinkoenig, 249 Hosea Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—Winchester 30-inch barrel, No. 3—32-40 cal. in good condition. WANTED—Ballard double set trigger action. H. K. Clarge, Barre, Massachusetts.

**FOR SALE**—Brand new A-5 'scope with No. 2 mounts and Winchester leather case, \$25.00. New .22 Peterson Ballard, \$40.00. Perfect .32-40 Winchester Ballard, \$30.00. Perfect Stevens Pope engraved action, with scope, \$55.00. Ottaway 'scope, \$11.00. Same rifle and pistol, National Match ammunition. Seth Thomas balance in glass case with weights, \$20.00. WANT—A high grade Ballard action, Hi Vel and No. 16 powder and 170 gr. boat tail bullets. Also want to buy a pre-war Winchester .22 single shot musket barrel of no importance. Fred N. Anderson, 174 Lafayette Ave., Suffern, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—Ithaca trap gun, Victory grade, 32 inch ventilated rib recoil pad, \$50.00. Colt .38 military auto., new, 100 cts., extra magazine, \$35.00. Colt S. A. Army .32-20 7 1-2 inch, new cts., \$25.00. Louis G. Watkins, Route 4, Wellington, Ohio.

## Terms

**THE** uniformly excellent returns from advertisements appearing in the classified columns of **THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN** make it a most satisfactory and productive medium for the disposal of surplus shooting equipment, or the acquisition of special types of firearms.

**Free Insertions.** Each subscriber is entitled to one insertion of one-half inch, when his subscription is paid up for one year. It is necessary only to write or print the text plainly, noting thereon the date subscription was paid. These advertisements will appear in the first available issue and should be in publication office two weeks prior to the following publication date.

**Paid Insertions.** Non-subscribers or those who have already made use of the subscriber's privilege may take advantage of these columns at a cost of \$1.00 per inch or part thereof. No advertisement for less than \$1.00 accepted. Advertisements will be set in 6 point solid. They should be in the publication office two weeks prior to the time appearance is desired.

**FOR SALE**—One Winchester No. 3 Barrel, .30-40 cal., in fair condition. Will fit Winchester Single Shot action, \$5.00. A. V. Gearhart, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

**WANTED**—Telescope. About 35 power, 2 inch objective spotting .22 bullet holes in black at 200 yards, in fair light. C. Finlayson, 34 Bellwood Ave., Ottawa, Canada.

**FOR SALE**—Niedner-Springfield, Krag Sporter, .30-40 cal., Lyman peep sight mounted on bolt head. Gold bead front sight, neatly checked stock, finished in oil, brand new, and a beauty, \$28.00. Winchester Model 1894 rifle, 26 inch nickel steel barrel, .30-30 cal., like new, \$24.00. .25-20 reloading outfit No. 3 Ideal tool. Bond double cavity mould for .40 and .45 gr. bullets, shell resizing die, 500 No. 1 W. Win. primers and lot bullets, \$6.00. Leo H. Sholts, Cedar Bluffs, Nebraska.

**FOR SALE**—One .256 Newton rifle, with Lyman No. 48 rear sight, reloading tools, 40 new primed shells, some old ones and 125 Western 129 gr. bullets. The outfit has been used very little, cannot be told from new, \$60.00. One Model 1922 Savage .22 cal. sporter, fired less than 100 times, \$12.50. One paid 6-X Bausch & Lomb prismatic binoculars, front part of frame scratched, but a splendid glass optically, \$20.00. First Money Order gets the goods. Colonel Atkinson, 605 Duncan St., Anniston, Alabama.

**FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE**—for .45 Colt Government Model Automatic. One Krag rifle converted to sporter 25 barrel. One single barrel 12 x 30 H. & A. Hammerless shotgun. Both in good order. Valued at \$10.00 each. Louis Boettger, Callicoon, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—Colt's .45 Single Action, 7 1-2 inch, with holster, \$20.00. Colt's .45 Automatic, fine condition, with holster, \$22.00; or will trade for Colt's Army Special, 6 inch, in fine condition. J. R. Lenny, 2511 W. Oxford St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**WANTED**—Loading tool and bullet mould for .45 Colt, also shoulder holster, either plain or quick draw type with spring, for .45 cal. single action Colt, 5 1-2 inch barrel. A. R. Farnham, Berwyn, Md.

**WANTED**—A Winchester Model 1886 Carbine .45-70 cal., in good condition. Must ship C. O. D. Nelson J. Lucious, Box 999, Toledo, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—Colt .22 Automatic extra magazine and holster. Absolutely perfect inside, \$22.00. Shipped C. O. D., privilege of examination on receipt of \$2.00. A. H. Sikes, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

**TRADE**—22 Winchester Special Rept. Rifle, open sights. Rifle in good order. Barrel slightly pitted for unbroken case of .30-06 service ammunition. SELL—351 S. L. Winchester rifle, 2 magazines, Russet case, open sights, good condition in and out, \$20.00. Walter W. Mundt, Carter, Montana.



**FOR SALE**—One trap weight Holland & Holland ejectors, Rockling steel, bored for 2 3-4 Super X load, engraved dogs and birds, straight grip. Anson Deeley locks, wood of choicest figure, \$450.00, sample gun. Same as above with pistol grip and Krupp steel barrels, English flower engraving, horn trigger guard, over under, ejector, \$400.00. Side by side 20 gauge with Anson Deeley locks, Holland & Holland ejector, Witten Excelsior barrels, flower scroll engraving, pistol grip stock, horn trigger guard, six pounds, \$400.00. Over under 16-gauge with 7 m.m. rifle for highest velocity Spitzer bullet, A. & D. action, Rocking steel, folding peep, finest walnut grip, finest hunting scene engraving, cartridge magazine in stock underneath, a beauty, \$425.00. Three-barrel guns, any caliber to order in six months, \$200.00 to \$400.00. New 1921 Mauser Model for 250 Savage cartridge, made to your order, new hunting safety and hinged floor plate, \$50.00. Money back guarantee. Every one finest accuracy, no catalogues. Hervey Lovell, 2809 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind.

**FOR EXCHANGE**—Stevens' No. 10, new, Remington old model .22 auto, fair condition, Colt .32-20 rifle, perfect. Colt 36 cap and ball revolver, also .44 Remington, both good shooting order. Will sell cheap or trade for any of the following: .22 Colt revolver, .32 Colt pocket revolver or .32-20 Smith & Wesson with target sights. Also want .30-30 or .32 special or .32-20 carbine and .22 Model 1890 Winchester for .22 L. R. or .22 W. R. F. cartridge. J. S. Hughes, Richmond, Missouri.

**FOR SALE**—Model 44-A Marlin 20, full, fine, \$45.00; 1890 Winchester .22 short, fair, \$10.00; 1886 Winchester 40-82, fair, \$15.00; King .350 air rifle, fine, \$1.00; \$20.00 Paris prism binoculars, new, \$7.50; binoscope, new, \$4.00; 18 power telescope, fine, \$7.50; \$35.00 18-size open face watch, \$18.00; 12-size open face watch, \$18.00; six 0 Elgin wrist watch, new, \$15.00. Max Wagner, Alexandria, Minnesota.

**FOR SALE**—Star-Gauged Springfield '03, never shot since Government test; forestock shortened, Lyman Ivory foresight. Sling. \$37.50 C. O. D. Inspection allowed. Bargain. Winchester .22 long, 18 shot repeater, new condition. \$16.00 C. O. D. Several old pistols and rifles. J. Keenan, Le Roy, Illinois.

**FOR SALE**—Colt Army Special, cal. .32-20, with belt and hoister, fine condition. Price, \$21.00. R. R. Spalding, Mitchell, Oregon.

**FOR SALE**—Hollifield Practice Rod outfit with 500 extra targets. First M. O. for \$5.00 takes it. C. B. Cousins, Redlands, California.

**TRADE**—New S. & W. .45 cal. 1917 revolver, for a .38 S. & W. Special, 6 inch barrel, in new condition. N. J. Harman, Mount Joy, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—Two fine .22 L. R. target rifles. No. 1—Finely engraved Union Hill Ballard, Noidner barrel, pistol grip dark walnut checkered, cheek piece fine oil finish, Swiss butt plate, 6 power Stevens scope Mann blocks, micrometer mounts. Extra stock with shotgun butt for prone shooting. Price, \$90.00. No. 2—Finely engraved Union Hill Ballard, Peterson barrel, pistol grip checkered, cheek piece fine oil finish, Swiss butt plate. Price, \$85.00. Both rifles in new factory condition inside and outside. Very accurate. Each weighs slightly under 10 lbs. with telescope sight attached. L. W. Somers, Bangor, Maine.

**FOR SALE**—Paul Weiss 7x—25 m.m. prism binoculars, new, perfect, \$20.00. Bausch & Lomb 6x30 m.m. prism binoculars, used, but perfect condition, \$25.00 (I have two pairs of the latter is my reason for selling). Want bids on Hensoldt Ideal Dialyt 6x36 m.m., will trade as part payment. Colt S. A. 45-7 1-2 inch bbl. perfect, .22 cal. Ross Cadet rifle, used, fine condition. Shutz "Atlantic" 6-24 m.m., perfect. J. F. Galloway, 102 S. 6th St., Duquesne, Pa.

**TRADE OR FOR SALE**—Model '95 Winchester .30-06, Lyman 21 rear, Marble duplex front, solid frame, will exchange for .35 caliber Remington slide-action, or one or two Colt automatics, .45 or .380, or \$35.00 cash. Dr. Emil Specht, 67 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—New stock with butt plate and butt swivel for Model 52 Winchester rifle, dark color with good grain, \$6.00. One .45 caliber double action Colt revolver, Model 1909, 5¼-inch barrel, new barrel, fine condition, \$12.00. One .45 single action Colt revolver, Army model, 5¼-inch barrel, perfect inside, shows slight wear outside, \$10.00. C. E. Stodter, 1115 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.

**FOR SALE**—New Super Fox 12-gauge shotgun automatic ejectors, rubber recoil pad, Lyman Ivory sights. One of the longest range, closest pattern, hardest shooting guns in America. If, after ten days' trial, you are not entirely satisfied you may return it. Price, \$80.00 F. Driggers, Box 1731, Taft, California.

**FOR SALE**—One No. 12 B. S. A. super-accurate Match rifle, complete with No. 19 front sight and No. 8-A 6-hole peep sight. This rifle is new, \$35.00. Box 3, THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

**WANTED**—Soft point bullets, any weight, for .30 Springfield or Krag. F. E. Brickel, 1214 Hall Ave., Lakewood, O.

**WANTED**—Ideal Bullet Mould for 125-grain pointed bullet .32-40 caliber. Must be in good condition. John C. Bruns, Box 74, Dixon, Calif.

**FOR SALE**—Fine .32-40 Stevens Pope rifle and outfit. Heavy 32-inch octagon Pope muzzle-loading barrel with false muzzle, bullet starter, bullet mold and loading tools. Front windgauge aperture sight with spirit level, rear windgauge Pope sight. Stevens 3¼ power scope with Pope mounts. Extra 30-inch Stevens barrel, .32-40. Both barrels perfect inside. Schuetzen stock, double set triggers and palm rest. Price, \$75.00. G. A. Corbin, 703 Newton Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

**FOR SALE**—Ideal reloading tools .32-40, very complete, \$5.00. Ideal Mould 321232, \$1.50. Also 358242, \$1.50. Ideal Adjustable Mould .32-40, \$2.00. Bond Tool Parts .32 Special, \$2.50. .35 Remington, \$3.00. .32 Special Winchester tool, \$1.50. All fine condition. WANT—Kentucky Flint Lock Rifle. F. A. Hodges, Rome, New York.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—250 Savage, like new, Lyman sights, ideal tools, \$40.00. Model 17, new Service Colt, fine, \$17.00. Another one, fine action, no handles, needs few repairs, \$12.00. WANT—Springfield '03, Colt .22 auto, .38 S & W Special. Let's hear from you. M. T. Wireman, Waldo, Kentucky.

**WANTED**—6.5 m.m. Mauser rifle, with short action. Condition of barrel no consideration. State condition and price. John Wallace Gillies, 80 West 40th St., New York City.

**WANTED**—One No. 12 Remington Repeater. Condition of barrel immaterial. Action must be good. Advise what you have. Laurence Nuesslein, 1117 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

**WANTED**—Bisley Model Colt's Revolver, either 6- or 7½-inch barrel, to use the .38 S & W Special cartridge. Must be in good condition and reasonable price. J. R. Higgins, 901 Barton Ave., No. Chattanooga, Tennessee.

**WANTED**—Several hundred Colt automatic caliber .45 cartridges, for cash. What have you? Dr. Charles Brodsky, 117 Metropolis Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—500 empty .38 S & W Special shells, fired once only. One cent each. Edwin E. Farr, 270 Highland Ave., Wadsworth, Ohio.

**TRADE**—Ithaca, field, 32-inch, new. Trade for .22 Colt Auto. or large caliber revolver, such as .38-40, .44-40, or .45. M. Hansen, 2420 N. Spaulding Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

## SUBSCRIPTION TO

# The American Rifleman

Enclosed, find \$\_\_\_\_\_ for my subscription to "The American Rifleman," beginning with the \_\_\_\_\_ issue.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Subscription \$2.00 per year to individual members of the NRA; or its affiliated clubs;  
\$3.00 per year to others.

rifle  
zle-  
ter,  
uge  
rope  
-40,  
ock,  
.00,  
ash-

very  
.50.  
uld  
.50.  
ster  
en-  
me,

age,  
.00.  
her  
dies,  
ato,  
. T.

nort  
lon.  
lies,

ter.  
t be  
ess-

ver.  
z W  
tion  
rton

atic  
rou?  
ich-

cial  
win  
o.

rade  
such  
N.







RUSSEL WILES, JR., Chicago, Winner of Peters Trophy and high man on International Small Bore Dewar Team with record score.

## The Junior Small Bore Champion of Camp Perry

---

### 1923

---

Following in the footsteps of his Dad, himself a small bore shot of considerable experience and skill, Russel Wiles, Jr., was easily the junior small bore sensation at Camp Perry this year despite the fact that it was his initial appearance in fast company. This youth of barely seventeen summers immediately proceeded to file his claim and title to ownership of the Peters Trophy for one year at least by winning the individual Long Range Match at 175-yards with a perfect score of 100 plus 17 V's, which under any conditions is an excellent performance for the man, the rifle, and Remington Palma ammunition.

Many of the seasoned old-timers were first inclined to view this initial good shooting by the youngster more to a passing flash of form rather than native ability. They finally admitted that the "boy was there" and when these hardboiled and grizzled veterans of a dozen seasons at Camp Perry make this admission it is conclusive proof that a new star in the firmament of shooters has arrived.

In the 1923 Small Bore Program at Camp Perry there were many reversals of form and upheavals in the established order of things in general, particularly in the strenuous scramble for the honor

of being one of the twenty principals on the American Small Bore Team to defend the Dewar Cup. Time was when membership on this team was almost by invitation. It is only a few years since when an invitation was not sufficient — the prospective members had to be coaxed. This year membership was by strenuous elimination fought out on the well-known lines of "the survival of the fittest" and when the last elimination shot had been fired there were names of new shooters written large in the record.

Comfortably established in sixteenth place and tied on a total aggregate of 775 with such veterans as Corsa and McGarity in fourteenth and fifteenth places respectively, young Wiles found himself at last a shooting member of an International Team. But it was not until the following day when the Match was officially fired that he finally basked in the spotlight of shooting fame — his name heading the list of twenty with the highest score ever made in this competition, 394 out of a possible 400, incidentally constituting a new world's record for the Match.

Little more remains to be told of this remarkable youth and his first experience in fast company on the world's greatest rifle range excepting that he was generous in his praise of the uniform excellence of the ammunition he used in all of his shooting —



## REMINGTON PALMA

---

### The Premier .22 Long Rifle Cartridge





## When Private Lee Saluted His Father in Battle

As a section of the famous Rockbridge Battery of Stonewall Jackson's artillery whirled past General Lee on its way to support Ramsay and Hill, at Sharpsburg—a cannoneer on one of the limbers snapped to attention and saluted the Commanding General. It was Private Robert E. Lee, Jr., the General's son.

In the War between the States the du Pont Company supported the Federal Government with the powder so desperately needed to oppose the gallant soldiers of the South.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.  
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE



Ever since 1802,  
du Pont has  
served the United  
States Army and  
Navy.

College Press, Takoma Park, D. C.

